The Weekly Post.

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THE BURIAL OF THE PAST.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

'Twas the night before the wedding.
And the house was filled with guests;
After all the pleasant greetings
Quietly the household rests.

Only one from out the many
Still is sitting by the fire;
'Tis the bride, who on the morrow
Will have left her home and sire.

With her hair unbound and falling
Like a mantle to the floor,
There she sits among her treasures,
For the last time looks them o'er.

One by one she reads each letter,
Then consigns it to the flame;
From the case she takes a picture,
And her sad eyes scan the same.

For the face smiles out upon her,
As of old it use to do,
Ere that bitter night of parting,
When each spoke what was not true.

Trembling fingers slowly clasp it,
Drop it on the embers red;
Ne'er again will she behold it,
For that face to her is dead.

There are violets in the casket,
And a lock of soft, dark hair;
There are books and little trinkets,
And the ring she used to wear.

In the firelight, while they're burning,
In her fancy, o'er and o'er,
There again she sees the river,
And the old familiar shore.

Where so often they had rambled,
In the autumn afternoon;
Where on summer nights they floated
'Mid the lilies, 'neath the moon?

On the hearth the box lies emptied,
In the grate the fire burns low,
And the girl stands white and silent
As the last faint embers glow.

Streaks of gray are slowly creeping
O'er the portals of the morn;
With the night the old life passes—
Dawning brings her hopes new-born.

ELEANOR ROBERTSON.

THE COMING CROWN.

The American Empire Under His Imperial Majesty Ulysses I.

Pungent Pen Pictures of the Coming Empire—The Lords and Ladies, Dukes and Duchesses, Earls, Marshals, Etc., of the New Regime—The Gorgeous Imperial Army.

[One of the cleverest satires of the day is an anonymous pamphlet, puplished by Fergnson Bros, & Co., Philadelphia, giving a prophetic pen picture of the coming Empire under "His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Ulysses I." It is illustrated with a cut of a crown, and some of its hits at the leading imperialists are admirable. The chief extracts are taken from the *Court Journal*, dated Washington December 1, 1882, and from the *Imperial Standard*, dated Washington, October 1, 1882, to which various telegrams are credited from different sections of the country, telling of the trouble with such insurgents as Blaine, Nast and others, of the progress of Imperialism, of the gorgeous and numberless Imperial troops and of the grand public improvments prosecuted under the Empire. The following extracts will be relished by the lovers of polished wit, whatever may be their views of Imperialism.—EDITORS POST.]

HIS MAJESTY EMPEROR ULYSSES I.

[From the Court Journal, Washington, Sept 1, 1882.]

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Ulysses I., accompained by the Empress, the Crown Prince Frederick and a numerous suite, arrived at the palace yesterday after a week's visit to the Duke of Pennsylvania at his palatial residence, Cameron Hall, Harrisburg. His Imperial Majesty we are happy to announce, is in the best of health. The Imperial escort consisted of a battalion of the Guards and two companies of the Household Cavalry.

THE PRINCESS NELLIE.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Nellie will not return to England. We are in a position to state that the consort of her Royal Highness, Algernon Sartoris, Esq., is to be raised to the peerage under the title of the Earl of Granton. We further understand that the Earl of Granton is to be appointed Governor, with the title of Lord Lieutenant of the Province of Illinois, and that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to settle $200,000 per annum upon his lordship. A vice-regal palace is to be built at Springfield, the Privy Council having issued an order for the razing of the capitol of the former State of Illinois, and the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant will be erected on the site.

LORD SHARON, EARL OF NEVADA.

Lord Sharon, Earl of Nevada, is expected to arrive at the palace on the 5th instant. His Lordship, who has, during the past month, been entertaining a number ot the Western nobility at his magnificent residence, Belmont Hall, San Francisco, is understood to have successfully conducted the negotiations which resulted in California giving her assent to the propositions made by the Imperial Government. In view of His Lordship's distinguished diplomatic services in thus eradicating the last vestiges of Republicanism in the Western part of the Empire, we have reason to know that His Imperial Majesty intends conferring upon His Lordship the honor of the order of the Mailed Hand.

LORD SIMON CAMERON, EARL OF SUSQUEHANNA.

It is with great pleasure that we are enabled to announce the arrival of Lord Simon Cameron, Earl of Susquehanna, at the Palace. The venerable Earl and his son, the noble Duke of Pennsylvania, will have the honor of dining with His Imperial Majesty, to-morrow, when the Duke is expected to arrive in town. As we have previously announced, Lord Simon was, some time ago, appointed by His Imperial Majesty Earl Marshal, the title remaining in the House of Cameron according to the law of primogeniture.

Lord and Lady Hamilton Fish have arrived at the palace. Lord Hamilton will receive final instructions before his departure for England as Imperial Minister to the Court of St. James. Lady Fish will not, we understand, accompany the noble lord, but will remain during the coming season in attendance on Her Majesty as principal Lady in Waiting.

WASHBURNE, DUKE OF ILLINOIS.

Cards have been issued by the Duke of Illinois for a garden party at Washburne House, the splendid residence lately completed by His Grace, and to which His Grace has given the family name, for the evening of the 12th inst. The noble Duke, whose appointment as Prime Minister by His Imperial Majesty has given such profound satisfaction in court circles, will, we understand, entertain during the coming season with ducal hospitality. Her Grace, the Duchess of Illinois, returned from the country last week.

SIR O. E. BABCOCK, PRINCIPAL EQUERRY.

Sir O. E. Babcock, whose devotion to the Imperial cause and whose conspicuous gallantry at Albany, New York, when the Republican army under Fenton was so completely defeated by the Imperial troops have deservedly gained him so many marks of Imperial favor, is now, we are glad to state, quite convalescent. He remains at the Imperial villa, Long Branch, for a few days more, when he will return to the palace to enter on his duties as Principal Equerry in attendance on His Imperial Majesty.

LORDS AND LADIES VISITING.

Lord and Lady Edwards Pierrepont, Baron Jay Gould and Sir Whitelaw Reid, of New York, who have been on a visit to Lord George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, at Secor Hall, Cape May, arrived in town yesterday for the season.

BENNETT AND CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK.

The magnificent yacht which His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince Frederick, his been pleased to accept as a present from James Gordon Bennett, Esq., of New York, has arrived in the Potomac. She is named the "Ulysses," and is a masterpiece of naval architecture.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEW YORK.

The Duke and Duchess of New York are expected to arrive in town for the season on Tuesday next. The ducal residence, Conkling House, is rapidly approaching completion, and promises in point of architectural beauty to equal any of the many splendid houses of the nobility erected in the capital since His Imperial Majesty ascended the throne. Invitations will shortly be issued by His Grace for the ball which is to be given when Conkling House is opened, and the event promises to be one of extraordinary magnificence.

BLAINE SENTENCED TO BANISHMENT.

[From the Imperial Standard, Washington, Oct. 1, 1882.]

An official telegram published elsewhere in this issue brings intelligence of the trial and conviction by Military Commission of James G. Blaine, of Maine, and the sentence of banishment passed by the Commisson will in all probability be appoved by His Imperial Majesty. We think the Commission erred in its decision—not as to the guilt, but as to the punishment of the offender. The time has passed for measures of mercy. Justice demands something more. It demands stern retribution for such offenses as this man Blaine has committed, and the punishment awarded should have been death. Let there be no trifling with traitors! When twenty so called Union Leaguers were shot in Cincinnati it should have been a warning to rebels that the policy of the Imperial Government was not to regard sedition as child's play. Of what use is banishment if such men as John Sherman, James G. Blaine and Rutherford B. Hayes can concoct their plots and plans against the safety of the Empire on the Canadian side of the border and send their emissaries to spread disloyalty in every part of the country? We are not apologists for the course thus far pursued by the Imperial Government. We have been and are now its advocates. We have, and must continue to have, a strong government, and vacillation or timidity, be they in what quarter they may, must neither be condoned nor tolerated. The lessons of the past must not be forgotten.

EXECUTION OF THOMAS NAST.

[By Imperial Telegraph to the Standard.]

NEW YORK, September 30.—The last of the eighteen prisoners condemned to death by the Imperial Military Commission which closed its sittings at Governor's Island on the 20th was executed at daybread this morning. The condemned man, Thomas Nast, who was a caricaturist on *Harper's Weekly* before that disloyal sheet was suppressed in June last, was accused of high treason by plotting against the crown and dignity of His Imperial Majesty and by circulating a so-called cartoon representing His Imperial Majesty as Nero. The execution was private, but it is understood that the death was painful, the wretched traitor's life not being extinct for several minutes.

IMPERIAL GRAPE FOR RIOTERS.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, September 30.—Serious riots have occurred in this city within the past few days, culminating last evening in an attack upon some of the Imperial troops. Orders were given that the troops be confined to their quarters, and General Casey telegraphed for instructions to Washington. Orders were received from the Minister of War after consultation with His Imperial Majesty that the riot be summarily suppressed, and accordingly General Casey opened on the mob with artillery. Over seventy of the rioters were killed. The city is now quiet.

REVIVING BUSINESS—KEARNEY HANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 30.—Rumors are current here that the Imperial Government contemplates the building of one of the largest dockyards in the world at this city, and the special bulletins giving publicity to the statement were surrounded yesterday by crowds of the distressed working population, who gave repeated cheers for the glad tidings. Is is said that over $20,000,000 will be expended for the work. This will do much towards decreasing what little disaffection now exists, if, indeed, it does not eradicate it entirely. Dennis Kearney was hanged at daybreak this morning.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY SILENCED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 20.—Ignatius Donnelly, of this State, a former member of Congress, issued an inflammatory appeal, a few days ago, calling on the people "to rally in their might, to raise once more the flag of the Union and to overthrow the accursed tyrant who has assumed the sceptre." The Imperial authorities immediately sent a strong body of troops to secure Donnelly's arrest, but the traitor had fled towards the Red River. [A dispatch received by the Minister of War last evening states that Donnelly was captured at Mankato, tried by court-martial and shot.—*Ed. Imperial Standard.*]

THE EMPIRE LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 30.—A splendid entertainment is to be given at the Empire League House—formerly known as the Union League—in honor of His Grace, the Duke of Pennsylvania, who is expected to arrive in this city next week. Sir William S. Stokley, Mayor of the city, is at the head of the Committee of Arrangements, and Lord St. Ledger and Baron Bullion have each contributed $10,000 to the fund.

FETE TO THE DUKE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 30.—Sir Russell Errett, Sir C. L. Magee and a number of other distinguished gentlemen will leave here next week for Philadelphia to be present at the fete in honor of the Duke of Pennsylvania. The Imperial foundry at Fort Pitt is now running day and night casting heavy ordnance for the artillery arm of the Imperial service. Business in all branches of trade is reviving.

MAHONE, MARQUIS OF BLUE RIDGE.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 30.—Major General Mahone, now in command of the Army of the Ohio, received from Washington yesterday an Imperial decree announcing his elevation to the peerage as Marquis of the Blue Ridge. The noble Marquis, it will be remembered, gained great honors during the earlier days of his Imperial Majesty's reign by enlisting in the cause of the Empire the services and influence of many of the first families of Virginia.

LORD SNOWDEN AND THE IMPERIAL COIN.

Work is being vigorously pushed forward at the new mint in this city replacing the old Union coinage with that of the Empire. The new gold pieces are of beautiful design, and the specimen kindly shown us by Lord Snowden, of Pennsylvania, Director General of the Imperial Mints, is an exquisite one. The coin bears the bust of his Imperial Majesty, surrounded by the legend, "Ulysses I., Emperor," with the date "1882," while on the obverse, surrounding the Imperial Arms—the Mailed Hand—is the Latin inscription; "*Aut Cæsar aut nullus*," a translation of the memorable words uttered by his Imperial Majesty when he ascended the throne.

SIR ALEX. SHEPPERD, COURT CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir Alexander Sheppard has, we are glad to announce, been again signally honored by His Imperial Majesty, an Imperial decree issued yesterday appointing him to the responsible and lucrative position of Court Chamberlain. We understand that His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a salary of $30,000 per annum be fixed as the emoluments of this honorable office.

COLONEL FORNEY'S EXPECTATIONS.

The Hon. John. W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, arrived in town yesterday, and had the honor of an audience with His Imperial Majesty. Colonel Forney's devotion to the Imperial cause before the establishment of the Empire is well known, and it is the opinion in Court circles that the veteran journalist will receive some substantial marks of His Imperial Majesty's favor.

WATTERSON, MARQUIS OF BOURBON.

Lord Henry Watterson of Kentucky, who has been on a prolonged official visit through the Southern portion of the Empire, where his services in the establishment of the Imperial government have been crowned with such signal success, is expected to arrive in town to-morrow, and we understand, that in consideration of his brilliant political achievements, His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to create his Lordship Marquis of Bourbon.

DANA UNDER IMPERIAL DISPLEASURE.

Rumors were current in the capital yesterday that Charles A. Dana of New York, the disloyal and virulent Unionist, whose opposition to the Imperial cause was so pronounced during the candidature of His Imperial Majesty in 1880, has been arrested near Buffalo. Dana's disloyal sheet, the New York *Sun*, it will be remembered, was summarily suppressed and two of its editors transported for life when the Imperial troops entered New York city.

BEECHER AN IMPERIAL CHAPLAIN.

The Right Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop of Brooklyn, whose conversion to the Methodist Episcopal church was simultaneous with His Imperial Majesty's accession to the throne, arrived at the palace yesterday. His Lordship will enter on his duties as Imperial Chaplain without delay, and will preach before the Imperial family at the M. E. Cathedral on Sunday next.

THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY DEPOSED.

The old figure of Liberty, which surmounted the dome of the capitol here, has been taken down and a colossal statue of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Ulysses I., is to replace it. The statue will be of bronze, and is after a design furnished by Mills. The figure will be surmounted by a crown, which at night will be illuminated by the electric light, and thus be visible for nearly fifty miles.

THE IMPERIAL ARMY.

[From the Army and Navy News.]

It has been officially decided by the Minister of War that the new uniform of the cavalry of the line shall be somewhat similar to those of the German Uhlans. The Imperial Guards will be uniformed after the style of the Royal Life Guards of the British service, and the Household Cavalry will retain their present picturesque and distinctive style. It is understood that the strength of the army in time of peace has been decided on after a conference of the principal officers of rank at which his Imperial Majesty presided. The effective strength of the line, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, as well as the engineers, signal corps, etc., will be 400,000 men.

BARON NATHANIEL M'KAY.

The new iron-clads, "Ulysses I," "Empire" and "Imperial," the work on which has been pushed forward by Baron Nathaniel McKay, Superintendent of the Imperial Navy Yard, are now almost completed, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George M. Robeson of New Jersey, accompanied by a numerous suite, will make an official visit to the Yard early next week.

BUTLER LATE IN IMPERIAL ALLEGIANCE.

We are gratified to be in a position to state that General B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, has at last taken the oath of allegiance to His Imperial Majesty, and we are reliably informed that it is the intention of the Imperial government to place the gallant General in a position where his conceded abilities will be of service to the Empire. General Butler will arrive at the Capital on the 5th inst.

BEAUREGARD AN IMPERIAL COMMANDER.

Major General Beauregard, commanding the Division of the South, gave a grand banquet to a number of the resident aristocracy at Mobile last week. The recognition of General Beauregard by His Imperial Majesty, and his appointment by Imperial order to the important command he now holds, created, it will be remembered, great enthusiasm in the South. General Beauregard, in proposing the health of His Imperial Majesty, hoped that Southern society would always be loyal to the Emperor—a sentiment which was drunk with repeated cheers.

PLOTTING TREASON.

As we go to press we learn that dispatches have just been received by the Minister of War to the effect that several officers of the Imperial service, who have been for some time past suspected of plotting treason, and of being in correspondence with the enemies of His Imperial Majesty, were placed in arrest at Albany, New York, last week. The arrest was kept secret, but an investigation left no doubt of the existence of a dangerous plot to overturn the Imperial government, and at a subsequent court-martial, which finished its sittings yesterday, five of the officers were found guilty on all the charges preferred against them. They will be shot at daybreak to-morrow morning.

MURDER IN RUE MORGUE.

A Reality in New York City That Matches Poe's Fiction.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

The extraordinary and deplorable mishap whereby a poor little child, Flora Glatz by name, was on Thursday last, disfigured for life, if indeed she escapes with life, brings to mind Poe's dismal story "The Murders in the Rue Morgue." In both cases, in the scene of real life as in the fiction, the evil agent is a huge baboon; but in the actual causalty the element of mystery is wanting to enhance horror or sharpen curiosity.

Flora Glatz, who is but four years old, was playing with a companion of like age at about noon yesterday on the stairs of the tenement house No. 19 Chrystie street. Suddenly a large dog-faced baboon came bounding down the stairway of an upper story. The creature leaped between the children and seizing Flora by the shoulders began chattering in her face. The little girls screamed with terror, as well they might, and their outery probably infuriated the animal, for, changing his hold, he grasped Flora by the checks and instantly bit off her nose. The child became insensible with fright and pain and fell to the floor; and the baboon made off to the roof. By this time Flora's mother had arrived, and having with difficulty ascertained the cause of the alarm soon raised the neighborhood by her shrieks and lamentations. It was presently reported in every direction that an orang-outang had escaped from a Bowery museum and had killed several people; numbers of men poured straightway into the streets armed with pistols and shot-guns and surrounded the house where the baboon was supposed to be. It is remarkable that the same kind of thing occurred precisely twelve years ago on the burning of Barnum's Museum, and the escape therefrom of several of the wild animals; and to complete the parallel a squad of police now appeared under Roundsman Maguire, and almost in the twinkle of an eye No. 19 Chrystie street was surrounded by a crowd of several thousand people.

It was noticed that, although alive with curiosity, the crowd was ready to break, at an instant's notice, into panic. A cry of "There he is!" caused the people to scatter in every direction through dread of the Simian monster, the fame of whose savage freaks had brought them together. The police and some volunteer aids went to the roof, however, in brave persuit of the enemy, and there the baboon was descried calmly sitting on the top of a chimney. A volley of shots followed, but the creature seemed to bear a charmed life, since without a scratch he dropped gracefully to the eaves and thence went like a flash down a waterspout to the ground. His assailants were soon on his tracks, and found him chattering in a yard in the rear of the house. But the animal's good fortune forsook him now, and he succumbed to the pistols of the officers and an iron bar in the hands of an artisan from a neighboring factory. The baboon proved to be a large specimen of his species, so large by the reports as to be a real curiosity; but whether through fear of a suit for damages, or for some other reason, no claim has been presented for the body, and the persons having charge of a museum in the immediate neighborhood deny all knowledge of the fugitive and of course decline all responsibility for his acts.

We have heard that Mr. Charles Reade—who keeps a commonplace book, if such it can be called, of peculiar and wonderful events to work up, on occasions, for professional purposes—asserts that no incident is painted in fiction, however improbable or astounding, but that the reality to equal or go beyond it sooner or later occurs in real life. The scene we have portrayed certainly goes to corroborate this theory. But little transposition of incidents, and that of a plausible sort, is needed here fully to realize Edgar Poe's seemingly incredible story. If the baboon had chanced to find Flora Glatz sleeping in an upper room, had cut her throat and then made his escape by the waterspout that he yesterday slid down in circumstances but slighly changed; and if he had then found his way home as such creatures, after straying, are apt to do, the reproduction of Poe's tale would have been almost literally complete.

THE London *Graphic* has commissioned most of the leading artists of the day to paint a head fulfilling the painters ideal of female beauty.

HER SWEETHEART.

My sweetheart has a red-brown beard,
And bonnie eye of blue,
Of no ten men is he afear'd,
To one wee maid he's true;
For I stand lowly by his side,
A lily by a yew.

He took a bullock by the head,
And bore the bullock down;
He threw John Plumber's lump of lead
From Gallow's-hill to town;
And yet his arm around my waist
Is soft as satin gown.

You may have brighter eyes than mine,
And better-colored hair,
Your hands may be more white and fine,
Your tightened waist more spare,
You charm all other men—I him,
I want no charm you bear.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

MRS. ZEPHER WINSOME.

[From the Danbury News.]

"So Alf. Winsome has married little Zepher Jones. I wonder how he expects to make $10 a week support them? I have heard him say that he had saved nothing until last year. Of course, his wife will expect at least $100 a year for clothing, besides her living. As it will cost $10 a week for a room and board in any decent boarding-house, my opinion is that the tailors, dry goods men and dressmakers will have to suffer." So said a brother workingman next day after the wedding.

As Miss Zepher was known to be always richly and fashionably dressed, people that did not know how she obtained her money wondered as much as Alfred Winsome's shopmates how he could get along without running into debt as long as he could get trusted.

As Alfred was better dressed and altogether a better looking man after marriage than he was before, and as "Lady Zepher" outshone her maiden days, and as all the dry goods men, tailors and milliners were eager to sell them whatever they desired to buy because they alwaye paid cash, inquisitive people became curious to know how such a respectable appearance was maintained on $10 a week. Some said Alfred had drawn a prize in a lottery. Some said he was an extra expert gambler, though nobody ever knew of his buying a lottery ticket or playing a game of any kind. Suspicious people said he must run into debt, and to verify their sayings they inquired of every kind of merchant how much Winsome owed them? And when told that he had never been known to ask for credit, they would not believe it.

One day a shopmate, who wanted to get married, but dared not for fear that he could not support a wife, asked Alfred to tell him how he managed. He laughingly replied, "My lady is a woman's right woman."

The shopmate stopped shoving his plane, astonished, and gasped out, "How can a woman that contends for her rights make it easier for her husband to support her?"

"Support her!" exclaimed Alfred, "why, a true woman's right woman won't let her husband support her. She not only insists upon the right to support herself, but does it. At least that's what my lady love does."

"Well, I would not have a wife if I could not support her," his shopmate cried out vehemently.

"Just as you like," replied Winsome. "On the contrary, I am deeper in love with my woman's rights woman than I was before marriage. In our billing and cooing days I heard my Zepher argue for woman's rights. I asked her to enumerate the rights. Yankee-like, she asked me to enumerate a man's rights first. 'Well,' said I, 'in these United States a man has an absolute right of sovereignty over himself, and to life, liberty and property, and he is not to be hindered in his pursuit of happiness.' 'Has not a woman the same rights?' she asked. I confess I hesitated a minute or more before I answered. 'Yes.' 'How does a man sustain such rights?' 'Why, by voting for men to make and administer such laws as he thinks will secure him in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' 'Why should not women have the right to do the same?' I could think of only one answer, and that was that women as a mass had never desired to exercise the right to choose representatives to make laws or Governors to administer them. 'If women were invited by the men to become copartners in government, would men be injured in any way?' 'Men would not be in any manner injured, but women would if they took part in elections. Somehow,' I said, 'it does not seem right for a women to mix in political strife.' 'Why should there be any strife in voting for just laws and upright governors, judges, city mayors and town selectmen to administer the laws? I could only answer that on election days there was so much drunkeness, bitterness of speech and strife, that the Lord forbid that women should ever be contaminated by mixing in the uncivilized uproar. 'Has not a man a right to support himself in every proper manner, be he single or married?' 'Oh, yes,' 'Has not a woman the same right?' 'Certainly but can she do so the same as a man?' 'Why can't she?' 'Why, because she is a woman, and is not fitted to perform the rough work of the world.' 'Is she not fitted to perform the *finer work* of the world, such as being governors, judges, senators, representatives, merchants, artists, booksellers, teachers, and general writers?' 'Good Lord,' I gasped out, 'who would in that case keep house and mind the children?' 'Why shouldn't the men, when their wives were best fitted by natural intelligence and thorough training for first-class undertakings and work?' 'Because the men would never submit to her government.' 'Then it is because the men will rebel against superior natural endowments and training, and not because it would be wrong in and of itself?' 'Now, just look here, Miss Jones,' I said, 'you fairly frighten me. Who would think such a little head as yours could ask such hard questions?' She put on the gravest kind of a look and said. 'I am going to ask you harder questions. You have asked me to marry you. Do you know how many dollars it takes in a year to keep me in dresses, hats, gloves, jewelry, &c.?' That question confounded me more than the others, so I faintly replied I was sure I never had thought of taking an inventory of her make up. 'Does your wages more than support you as you live now?' I blushed as much as a man can as I answered 'No.' 'How am I to get my dinner, dresses, &c., after we have married?' That question so nonplussed me that I took up my hat and said I would tell her next Sunday evening, and went home thoroughly demoralized. Now I was so muddled by that question that I was two days getting my head clear enough to figure up my weekly expenses. When I called again I was quite despondent, for I had not been able to make $10 a week do more than keep us, whether we boarded or kept house after we were married. After I had confessed my inability to satisfactorily answer her question, she asked me if I would want to marry her if she frequented liquor saloons, drank whiskey and lager, chewed tobacco and smoked cigars? I opened my eyes wide and answed, 'Certainly not.' 'Then why should I marry you? 'You do these things.' I was quite indignant that man's right to drink, smoke and carouse should be so plainly questioned, and hotly replied, that if she was so particular, of course we could never agree, and took my hat to go, thinking that like most young women she would apologize for her plain and, as most men would call it, insulting speech. But I went out the door, and she took up the Danbury *News* the began reading about the Nelson street man, and paid no further attention to me. 'Now, here's a go,' I muttered, as I stumbled along the sidewalk. 'You had better look out where you go,' angrily shouted a man whom I ran hard against. 'I beg pardon,' I said. 'Hallo, Alf., is it you? Has little Zepher been blowing you up? You stagger along as though you were drunk. Take a cigar and let us go into the den and see the boys.' 'Thank you,' I replied; 'there's something the matter with me that only a good sleep will cure.' After I had recovered my reasoning powers the question, how a man can properly support a wife and himself on ten dollars a week and why should a woman consent to marry a man who prefers saloon company, whiskey and tobacco to a wife's society, kept pressing for a solution. After living a month without cigars and treating my cronies to liquor, I found I had near twenty dollars, besides my general health was vastly better. But still I could not begin to make out enough to support a wife in the style I know Zepher was accustomed to. I called on her one evening and said I was ready to admit that a woman ought to demand the same purity of character and unexceptionable social habits in a husband that he expected in a wife, but how to live in proper style on ten dollars a week was beyond my comprehension. She gave me a book to read which she said would solve the mystery, and told me to keep clear of liquors and tobacco for a year, and study hard on the problem of married life economies. I understood that I was on trial. During the year we were often together at her home, walking and riding, but said nothing about man's or woman's rights. The book contained a scientific solution of the problem of correct living. It convinced me that I could support a wife in a respectable manner on ten dollars a week. When the year was up I asked her again to be my wife. She asked me what my income and expenses had been the past year. I answered $500 and $300. 'Well,' said she, 'I earned in the same time by making gentlemen's vests $600 and spent $350. Will you be content to have me continue to support myself in the same manner? Take particular notice, I don't say support you. My woman's rights education won't let me make a pauper of my husband, nor let me be master of his earnings.' Of course I readily agreed to such an arrangement, and laughingly said that I should be ever so much delighted to go arm and arm with her and vote together if we agreed party wise, or to pair off if she proved to be a Democrat and I a Republican. 'No bargaining, sir. We will vote our convictions,' said she, laying her forefinger emphatically in the palm of her left hand."

All liquor-loving, cigar-smoking Republican and Democratic politicians consider Mrs. Zepher Winsome a strong-minded woman

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

FALL POETRY.

A certain young woman, named Hannah,
Slipped down on a piece of banana;
She shrieked and oh, my'd!
And more stars she spied
Than belongs to the star-spangled banner.

A gentleman sprang to assist her,
And picked up her muff and her whister.
"Did you fall, ma'am? he cried!
"Do you think," she replied,
"I sat down for the fun of it Mister?"

THE Atlanta *Constitution* says that John Chinaman is getting to be a Mustgolian.

THE Charleston *Courier* speaks of "the flatulent arrogance of the cowardly Conkling."

SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi, who will be succeeded by Judge George next year, expects to make a living by lecturing.

PROFESSOR SUMNER, in the Princeton *Review*, says that women, children, aliens, idiots and all other persons are entitled to a good government.

MR. CHAS. E. SMITH, late of the Albany, N. Y., *Journal*, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday and took editorial charge of the *Press*.

A PROHIBITORY State Convention out in Ohio has indorsed Mrs. Hayes. But no Convention of any sort anywhere wastes a word or a thought on Hayes.

THE ladies of Burkeville, Va., have announced an Easter entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the purchase of a new steam printing press for Mr. Alphius Bolling of the *South Side Sentinel*.

KOSSUTH resides at his villa at Collegno, village near Tourin, where he has lived for nearly ten years. He is now seventy-eight years old, but does not look more than sixty. His time is devoted to astronomy, botany and friendly correspondence with his countrymen.

FIFTEEN years ago Mackey, who last week paid his partner five millions, for his interest in the Comstock mine, was at work for Mark Daggett, the present member of Congress from the State of Nevada, as superintendent of a gang of miners for five dollars a day,

To convince his Mohamedian neighbors of his friendly feeling, the Czar has granted them permission to erect a mosque at St. Petersburg. It will be situated in the central part of the city, where there are already a number of edifices belonging to religions tolerated nowhere else in the Empire.

EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD'S daughter Nellie, who eloped at Hartford Connecticut, with her father's coachman, has learned the dressmaking business, and is living happily with her husband. Her father tells her that she will be received into the family again if she will leave her husband.

THE late Monsignor Dupanloup said: "I will respect human liberty in the smallest child even more scrupulously than in a grown man, for the latter can defend it against me, the child cannot. Never will I insult the child so far as to regard him as material to be cast into the mould to emerge with the stamp given by my will."

PRESIDENTIAL PICKINGS.

Reports of Democratic Sentiment in Fayette and Somerset Counties.

The Drift of Opinion and Views of Individual Democrats.

[The annexed reports obligingly sent THE POST by Democratic friends in Somerset and Fayette counties, were accidentally included in a bundle of manuscript referring to other questions, and thus overlooked. This will explain to the writers, who so kindly interested themselves in gathering the facts, the reason of delay in their publication.—EDS. POST.]

SOMERSET COUNTY.

SOMERSET, PA., February, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In accordance with your request, I have made a canvass of this town and county with a view of ascertaining the Presidential preferences of our Democrats. I have interviewed 150 Democrats and made an impartial canvass.

I started in on Mr. Henry Heffley, one of our most enterprising merchants. Mr. Heffley informed me that he was a Hendricks man, for the reason that Mr. Hendricks was a pure and high-toned statesman, who would command respect as the head of the ticket.

Hon. John H. Uhl, lawyer and member of the Democratic State Committee, favored the nomination of Judge Trunkey. I suggested to Mr. Uhl that the people of distant States would wonder who the devil is Judge Trunkey. With a significant smile Mr. Uhl answered: "Never mind; they'll find out who he is before the Convention is over." From this I infer that Judge Trunkey is a "Dark Horse," but whether any one else's dark horse besides Mr. Uhl's, I know not.

Wm. H. Ruppel, Esq., law partner of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, I found to be a strong Seymour man. I mildly asked Mr. Ruppel his reasons for preferring Seymour, whereupon he arose to his feet, and with much enthusiasm exclaimed "because he is the best man in the country, he is the most available, he would get the largest number of votes, he would honor and dignify the position," and Mr. Ruppel seemed to think he could entertain me for an hour with good reasons why Horatio Seymour should be the Democratic nominee for President, but informing him that the first reason given was all sufficient, I turned to Mr. R. F. Patterson who is a promising young lawyer of fine physical and mental qualities. Mr. Patterson with much vigor informed me that he was for Tilden, and says further that Tilden and restitution should be our watch-word.

Alex Coffroth, Jr., editor of the *Democrat*, I found to be a Seymour man, but A. S. Johnson, the foreman of his office, says "give us Tilden." The *Democrat* has had considerable to do in forming the Democratic sentiment in this county in favor of Seymour.

W. C. Weaver, mechanic, and member of the County Committee for this town, is the only Bayard man I found.

George W. Benford, Esq., druggist and foundryman; one of the war horses of Democracy of the old school; honest and always for the right, and always a Democrat, says "let us inscribe on our banners Tilden and restitution. Uncle Sammy won the battle once and he can do it again."

Chas. H. Fisher, Chairman of the County Committee, thinks that Mr. Tilden has no equal in America as a political organizer, and that the great victory of 1876 was due in a very great measure to Mr. Tilden's great organizing faculties, and to his well deserved reputation as a great reformer of political abuses, yet Mr. Fisher desires to go on the record simply for the nominee.

There is no doubt that Somerset county at this writing is in favor of Seymour's nomination. But Tilden's following is strong, and is composed of the most pronounced Democrats in the party. The great majority of Seymour men are for Tilden if it can be shown that he can win the fight. The canvass as taken by your correspondent resulted as follows:

Seymour	54	Tilden	41
Hancock	16	Hendricks	11
McClellan	10	Bayard	1
Judge Trunkey	1	Nominee	16

FESS.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

UNIONTOWN, February, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Having been requested by you to ascertain and report the sentiment of the Democratic voters of the county in regard to their choice for President and this week afforded me a good opportunity to interview a large majority of county officials, and obtain an expression orally from representative men of every voting precinct in the county, who were called here to attend court. I took advantage of the opportune occasion to discharge the trust imposed in me.

I therefore have the honor to report that the feeling of the masses is such as to relieve me of the necessity of particularizing, and simply report the unqualified expression of a great majority in favor of Samuel J. Tilden as their choice for standard bearer, the prevailing sentiment being "Give us back our old leader." J. T.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

THE RECENT DECISIONS.

The decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the indictment in the federal courts of a State Judge, for excluding or rather not placing negroes on juries, may involve some queer results. The charge is that the Judge refused the negroes because of their color, race and previous condition, and it is on this he is to be tried. Because the negroes were not on the venire it is assumed this was the reason, and it brings the Judge under the provisions of a law to enforce the fourteenth amendment. It is not improbable a jury of negroes from which white men may be excluded, will convict the State Judge. They have such negro juries sometimes in the federal courts in the South. In this case, from Virginia, there was no law of the State excluding colored men from the jury, but *the fact* of their exclusion by a Judge, to whom by law the preparation of the jury lists is committed, is held to be none the less an offense, punishable under United States law, on that account. The doctrine of the decision is completely subversive of every idea of State sovereignty on questions in which the absolute power of the State has hitherto been unquestioned. The principle may be extended to indict in Federal Courts, State officers and legislators on a similar vague and indefinite charge. Judge FIELD in his dissenting opinion, points out that the indictment, the validity of which the Supreme Court sustains, is bad, according to every principle and precedent of criminal pleading. It charges the exclusion of colored men generally; it names no names, specifies no colored man, otherwise qualified, who has been excluded; designates no specific traversible offense.

The reasoning of the majority of the Court was that as the amendment declares that no State shall deny to any person "the equal protection of the laws," this equal protection cannot be afforded to a colored man if, as in the case of Judge COLES he excludes or rather does not summon them on the juries. This shallow reasoning is pointed out by the Washington *Post*:

> The fallacy has been well exposed by Mr. Justice Field. If a colored man is denied equal protection because his race is excluded from juries, how is it with a non-freeholder, when none but freeholders are qualified jurors? How with women, with children, with aliens? How would it be with the illiterate? Or, again, if the equal protection of law to a colored man requires that his race shall not be excluded from the jury-box, can he swear that he has that protection if the judges are all white, or the legislators, who made the law he violated, are all white, or if the voters who elected them are all white? How, in short, can laws passed by white people only give equal protection to the negro if that law cannot be equitably administered unless a negro be on jury? Unequal laws may be made by whites if without colored aid they are presumed to be unequally administered. If this clause of the Fourteenth amendment requires a negro constituent in juries, why does it not require the same constituent in the legislature, and so down to the source of power? What kind of a doctrine would this have been considered by Marshall, Taney or Chase? If anything be certain in these uncertain times, it is no such interpretation can fairly be given to the Fourteenth amendment. * * *

The first two decissions, as will be seen, strip the State Judges of the power to try crimes charged upon certain privileged classes, while this decision authorizes a Federal judge to drag from the seat of justice a judge of a State court, 'arraign him at his bar, and probe the *motives* of his judicial action on a presumption of guilt from which there is scarcely an escape by rebutting evidence.

By these decisions the judges are stripped of power and then punished as criminals for their discharge of judicial duties.

If Congress can do this it can go farther. It can punish Legislatures and Governors for the same discriminations, and punish by removal from office. If the power claimed is pushed to the results indicated these decisions, it would enable the Federal judges in every State to enforce as a penalty the removal from office of all the executive, legislative and judicial functionaries of every State who do not bow to the extriordinary claims of the Federal power in behalf of assumed or real Federal officers, and the black citizens.

PLAYING A NEW CARD.

We hear on good authority that promises of federal patronage are held out in some of the counties of western Pennsylvania to influence the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention who will back up Senator WALLACE in any little games he may start. Such use is being made of the Census Enumerators, and we have two instances of Democrats in an adjoining county who were approached with promises of appointment as Enumerators if they would cooperate with a faction operating in the interest of our busy Senator. The promises did not come from the Republican Supervisor, but from Democrats who stated they could secure the appointments, and we presume they could. This is engrafting Cameronism in the Democratic stock with a vengeance, and very likely explains the mysterious movements at Washington about the appointment and confirmation of Census Supervisors. That DON CAMERON used the federal office-holding power to pack the State Convention of his party no one questions, but that he should loan it to Senator WALLACE to manipulate the composition of the Democratic State Convention was not looked for. We presume it is another instance of the *entente cordiale* existing between the two Senators of which we spoke yesterday.

The idea the patronage of this miserably fraudulent administration, which secured power by the most desperate crimes against the Democracy, should be used to control or influence in any way the primary assemblages of the Democratic party, seems to us the outcome of a conspiracy so desperately wicked as to pass belief. Yet we have no doubt it is a fact. The evidence is within reach.

A QUESTION OF RIDERS.

The *Gazette*, referring to the Republican vote in the House at Washington, against the new rules, says the Republican Congressmen:

> Had no other way for expressing their disapproval of the rule which continues the mischievious system of placing riders upon appropriation bills.

One would think from this, that opposition to placing riders on appropriation bills was a fundamental principle of the Republican party. The facts are the other way. When they were in majority in the House it was their constant and unvarying practice to attach riders, and they were almost always to increase appropriations or further jobs. Republican opposition to riders was only developed when Democrats got control of the House and used this method of legislation to cut down expenditures and stop Radical jobbing. Then the Republican Congressmen grew amazingly virtuous on the subject of legislation in appropriation bills. It is the old story over:

> The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
> The devil got well, the devil a monk was he.

On this subject of riders on appropriation bills, we ask the *Gazette's* attention to a few facts. The twenty-first of the old rules, substantially embodied in the new rules, admits amendments to appropriation bills changing existing laws, when the same are germane to the bill under consideration and look to the reduction of expenditures. This rule was adopted on the motion of Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana, one of the soundest and most practical legislators in the country, at the "tidal wave" Congress, elected in 1874. Its purpose, aside from the economical objects in view, was *to restrict the abuse which had been the practice of the Republican party in Congress to place all sorts of legislation on appropriation bills.* The Democratic position was and is, there should be no legislation on appropriation bills changing existing laws unless the same was germane to the bill and reduced expenditures. *There was no limitation whatever when the Republicans controlled the House.* It is of record they legislated on appropriation bills on all sorts of subjects, and used riders to coerce President JOHNSON It is due to the stealing instinct of Republican politicians, to say that the riders they fastened on appropriation bills in the glorious days of GRANT corruption, were almost invariably in the interest of Treasury jobbers, corporations and monopolies. They had no scruples against riders to plunder the treasury. They only opposed them when they were in the interest of economy and retrenchment.

At the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, under the operations of the rule referred to, and with SAMUEL J. RANDALL as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Democratic House cut down the regular appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS from the estimates of the GRANT administration and THIRTY MILLIONS below the appropriations of the last year the Republicans controlled both branches of Congress. The Senate and the Executive departments were opposed to this policy of retrenchment, and set their organs to the tune that the "Confederate Congress was crippling the government," when it was only cutting off the stealings and crippling the thieves. The rule enabled and encouraged the Democratic House to do this,

We repeat to the *Gazette*, that so long as the Republicans controlled Congress they made no objections to legislation on appropriation bills. It was a short cut to the treasury, and a great convenience to the Credit-Mobilier statesmen. A few days ago in the House, in the debate on the rules, and after the very reverend DE GOLYER GARFIELD had aired his saintly platitudes about the wickedness of riders on appropriation bills, Congressman SPRINGER of Illinois, turned the laugh of ridicule on him by presenting a tabular statement, showing by section, page, date and volume of the laws, that during the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Congress, when GARFIELD was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, there had been *eighty-eight sections of new legislation added to twenty-two of the regular appropriation bills!* Nor was this exceptional. From the time the Republicans first got control of the House of Representatives, away back in the '50's, they invariably resorted to new legislation in appropriation bills whenever they had a party purpose to accomplish; and they never discovered the system was vicious until the people, indignant at their plundering and corruption, drove them from power in Congress in 1874, and the Democrats by a rule *restricting* and not *enlarging* the right of amendment, were enabled to tear away the extravagant legislation the Republicans had fastened on the country.

Mr. SPRINGER, in his speech scoring GARFIELD, claimed that the twenty-first rule "has been used in the interest of the people to the extent of reduction of public expenditures to the amount of $84,000,000 since the majority of the House passed under the control of members of the Democratic party." It is a very simple rule, but it means economy and retrenchment; and, as it stands in the new rules adopted on Tuesday last, by a party vote of 119 yeas to 114 nays, for the future government of the House, is as follows:

> "No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress. Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except such as, *being germane to the subject-matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States; or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill: Provided, That it shall be in order further to amend such bill upon the report of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject-matter of such amendment, which amendment, being germane to the subject-matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures.*"

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The Republicans, should any conflict arise about counting the electoral votes next year, it is easy to see stand ready to maintain that the power is in the hands of WHEELER, the fraudulent Vice-President. GRANT in 1876, had matters come to a crisis, stood ready to back up with armed force, the usurpation of this power by FERRY, then President of the Senate; and HAYES, it has been given out, will sustain with all the power at his command, his co-partner in fraud WHEELER in making the count, should there be grave differences on the subject, and the Presidency involved in its decision. Of course this claim will be resisted to the last extremity.

The *Gazette*, taking care to avoid disclaiming the power of WHEELER to count the vote and declare the result, asks why the Democrats, "if they are afraid of being cheated," do not "go to work and devise a fair plan for counting the electoral votes." Democrats are not "afraid of being cheated." The attempt will doubtless be made, but it will not be permitted. We presume if there is any one question on which Democrats have made up their minds, it is this, and fear does not enter into the calculation.

In regard to counting the vote and declaring the result, there are bills pending, but even if they should not pass, there will be no difficulties in the way. The usage of Congress has been to regulate and determine the method of the count by joint rules, and we presume this will be done at this session of Congress should no law be passed on the subject.

Of course the *Gazette* would not object to the adoption by the present Congress, for the regulation of the count, the rule devised by the Republicans in Congress in 1865, on the occasion of Mr. LINCOLN'S second election, and kept in force for ten years, and in accordance with which the Republicans counted in Mr. LINCOLN in 1865 and General GRANT in 1869 and 1873. Certainly if General GRANT is a candidate this year, he will not object to counting the vote under the same rule it was counted and declared for him in 1869 and 1873. The provision, of this rule relating to the count is as follows:

> If upon the reading of any such certificate (of electoral votes) by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the presiding officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit said question to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and *no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses;* which being obtained, the two houses shall reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted; and upon any such question there shall be no debate in either House.

Under this rule, it will be seen the vote of a State if simply *objected* to, though not even contested, was thrown out in the case either House voted to throw it out.

Seriously, what does the *Gazette* think of this Republican rule? It answered General GRANT for a first and second term, will it not suit for a third? Remember it is law devised by a Republican Congress, to govern the most solemn and important duty Congress has to perform, and it is reasonable to suppose its preparation called into play the intellect and conscience of the Republican party. What does the *Gazette* think of the precedent? If the rule was a sound one to apply to Democrats by Republicans when in power, why is it not a sound one to apply to Republicans by the Democrats, when the people have transferred power to their hands?

We do not want the *Gazette* to misinterpret THE POST as being favorable to this rule, for it does not meet our approval. But we want the *Gazette's* opinion of it. In every Presidential count controlled by the Republican party it has been the rule governing the count. Would it be so awfully wicked to administer the same medicine you have forced on us.

We trust the *Gazette* will give this subject its most prayerful consideration. We don't want civil war, and if the adoption of the rule prepared by the Republicans as their solemn judgment of the way the count should be made, will remove all danger, we presume the Democrats in Congress could be brought to assent to it.

MARSHAL KERNS was unanimously confirmed for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania by the Senate on Wednesday. Senator CAMERON did not object of course, for KERNS was his man. Senator WALLACE interposed no objection and thus both the Pennsylvania Senators assenting, there was no cause why KERNS should not go through. But if some of the Senators had looked over Senator WALLACE'S speech of May, 1879, they would have found some as strong reasons against KERNS as are alleged against JOHN I. DAVENPORT, the New York bulldozer of elections. A good many Democrats of Pennsylvania would like to know the reason the Democratic Senator from this State made KERNS Marshal. His objection would have defeated confirmation, and it was promised some weeks ago it would be forthcoming. Why is this thus?

A TAMMANY HOWL.

The Tammany General Committee, about twelve hundred strong, held a meeting on Friday night, with JOHN KELLY in the lead as manager of the circus. There was the usual anti-TILDEN talk, threats of bolting, and TILDEN was accused of every crime known in politics. One of the orators expressed the hope TILDEN would not die, because Tammany Hall wanted to bury him so deep resurrection would never reach him. Just what that means it is hard to tell, but KELLY and his followers applauded it to the echo. We judge, however, that some of the prominent men engaged in the bolt of last fall, are not willing to follow Tammany to the Third Term camp should TILDEN be nominated. Gov. DORSHEIMER and ERASTUS BROOKS disavowed any such intention, and the Governor in an interview in Saturday's *Sun*, declared:

> To the fifth question I will reply that if ex-Governor Tilden shall be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, in opposition to General Grant, Mr. Tilden will then be the representative of those who oppose the election of any citizen to be President for a third term, and I think that issue of so much importance that I do not know, nor can I think, of any one whom I would not support in opposition to any man who should be a candidate for a third term.

This shows the brains and respectability of the anti-ROBINSON movement of last fall is drifting back to loyalty. The municipal spoils, which they share with the Republicans, is the price of their treachery.

THE Democratic County Committee on Saturday ordered conventions in the various Representative and Senatorial districts to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention. THE POST suggested a single county convention to do the work, and also to select delegates to Cincinnati, because it believed National delegates could be better selected by a convention of the county than by eighteen delegates elected to the State Convention by the legislative districts. There will be four delegates to the National Convention elected from this county, and the temptation to the eighteen delegates to the State Convention to play reciprocity in selecting Cincinnati delegates is apparent. The important business on hand is the selection of delegates to the National Convention, and our view was and is this should be brought as directly home to the people as possible. The idea of the adoption of the district system being an anti-TILDEN victory is absurd, for the strongest TILDEN man on the County Committee voted for it. The trouble is we have too many TILDEN men anxious to go to the National Convention, and this prevents unity of action among the supporters of that gentleman.

THE Brooklyn bridge when finished will be about the boldest undertaking in the way of bridge structure ever completed. It will cost over thirteen and a half million of dollars. Its central span across the East River, from tower to tower, is 1,595 feet long. It is nearly 600 feet greater than the now widest span—that of the bridge at Cincinnati across the Ohio. It is expected the bridge will be completed in a year. We notice a wood preserving works in New Jersey has obtained the contract for 1,100,000 feet of yellow pine for the under-flooring of the bridge. By the patented process in use by these works green lumber is first heated through and its moisture converted into vapor, which is drawn off, leaving the wood fibre free from all substances that can ferment, and then creosote oil is pumped into the cylinder in which the wood is treated and a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch is applied until the wood has absorbed the requisite quantity. Wood prepared in this manner is impervious to air and water and defies the attacks of worms.

THE Washington *Post* of Wednesday, under the caption of "Mr. TILDEN as a Candidate," printed this information, which we have every reason to believe is substantially correct. The *Post* says:

> "At a meeting of the prominent friends of Mr. Tilden, which was held in New York last Saturday, the declaration was made by that gentleman that he would without doubt be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. During the last six months reports have reached us from time to time, and from the most authentic sources, that Mr. Tilden contemplated a voluntary but decided renunciation of such honors, but we have no reason to doubt that whatever may have been his intentions or purposes, he is now resolved to ask for a nomination. It was due his friends, who might desire to attach themselves to other candidates in the event of his withdrawal from the race that he should come to an immediate and positive decision, and this, we are informed on unquestionable authority, he has done."

GOV. HOLLIDAY of Virginia, on Friday sent to the Legislature a veto of the repudiating bill passed by an anti-Democratic combination of Readjusters and black and white Republicans, cutting down the State debt from thirty-four to thirteen millions of dollars. Concluding a message of great power and ability, the Governor declares he disapproves the bill because it is "in violation of the Constitution of the State, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, in violation of the spirit which has ever moved and inspired the traditions of the Commonwealth, and made her name so dear to her own citizens and so honored among men." It is not believed the repudiators in the Legislature are strong enough to pass the bill over the veto. The Democratic members sustain the position of the Governor, and the great strength of the repudiators is the negro vote, led by unscrupulous white demagogues.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Williamsport *Sun* wants the Democratic State Convention held in that city, and promises a warm welcome.

THE Kansas Democratic State Convention has been called for May 26th. This will leave all the time necessary for the National Convention.

THE McLAIN trial cost Allegheny county in the neighborhood of four thousand dollars, but Connecticut's trial of the preacher HAYDEN poisoning case cost over $30,000.

A NOTICEABLE article on the secret purposes of the third term leaders, by Mr. HASSAUREK of the Cincinnati *Volksblat*, one of the leading Republican Germans of Ohio, will be found on our third page, and will repay perusal.

IN Maine the Chicago delegates have been appointed by the Republican members of the Legislature, elected last September. Is not this about as bad as CAMERON'S snap-judgment? "Little bub" HALE heads the delegates at large.

THE POMEROY wing of the Greenback party has nominated, at St. Louis, S. B. DILLAYE of New Hampshire, for President, and J. B. CHAMBERS of Texas, for Vice President. This is the first ticket in the field and the men are unknown to fame. POMEROY claims he has enrolled in 10,000 clubs over 2,000,000 voters. Scarcely.

THE House Wednesday made an important move in a much needed line by passing a bill regulating and restricting the removal of cases from the State to the Federal Courts. The minimum sum named in the bill to give the Circuit Courts jurisdiction is $2,000. The bill passed ayes 160, nays 75, the negative vote being mainly Republican.

THE action of the Ways and Means Committee on the proposed tariff changes was the result of a combination of the sugar and steel interests. A stiff price is to be maintained on sugar as the condition that the steel rail monopoly is to be let alone. Louisana entered the field as a protectionist, and her representative on the Committee, Mr. GIBSON, voted for steel rails to save his sugar.

ANDREW HOPKINS, Esq., editor of the *Review and Examiner*, who died in Washington on Friday, was of a well known Pennsylvania family, and had many of the genial and warm hearted traits of character of his father, the late Colonel WM. HOPKINS. The deceased had fine abilities as a newspaper writer, and was as earnest and sincere in his political convictions as any person we ever met.

IT couldn't have been expected, but it's true. JANE SWISSHELM has declar- against a third term. That terrible woman writes:

> If we are to be cursed with a third term I hope sensible men and women will open their eyes to another decade of dry-goods worship, and brace themselves and society against the demoralization which, with every opposing effort, must be more or less inevitable with General Grant in the White House and Mrs. Belknap setting the fashion for the nation.

IS IT just exactly the thing for a Democratic Senator to so shape his course as to be able to wield Federal patronage—Fraudulent HAYES' office-holders—to determine the result in Democratic Conventions, State and local? Count us out on any scheme to Cameronize the Democratic party. Star mail routes, United States Marshals and Census officials are not proper tools for honest work in the Democratic party.

THE anti-GRANT Republicans in St. Louis have decided to begin an open fight. Ex-United States Senator HENDERSON, the chief leader of the movement, who is very hostile to the third term principle, says that a resolution representing his views will be offered and pressed by the opponents of GRANT at the Chicago Convention. This will cause a break in the Convention. He asserts that if GRANT should be nominated there will be a bolt.

IN the Supreme Court of the State at Philadelphia on Monday, of the *twenty-three* opinions read on appeals *fourteen* of them resulted in convicting the lower courts of errors, and ended either in entirely opposite judgments to those appealed from, or else new trials were granted. Some cases were of great importance and had occupied weeks in trial. They were all from the Philadelphia Courts. That Philadelphia lawyers are smarter than Philadelphia judges is clear.

GENERAL BEN BUTLER is in an amiable mood, and according to the Washington *Post* is disposed to co-operate with the Massachusetts Democrats who have settled their feuds. Mayor PRINCE of Boston, it is reported, will go to Congress from one of the Athenian districts, in place of Representative MORSE, who is ambitious to be elected Mayor. Ex-Gov. GASTON, who was elected in 1874, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor this year. As against GRANT we believe Massachusetts will go Democratic this year.

SPEAKER RANDALL is denounced by the free traders for having constituted the Ways and Means Committee in the interest of Protection. The Republicans in Pennsylvania allege the reverse of this; but we guess the truth is that in making up the Committee the Speaker aimed to have represented on it the great material interests of the country, leaving the questions of Free Trade and Protection to care for themselves. So far the outcome has been favorable to the Protective policy.

THE Boston *Post* makes these suggestions which are kindly put and in good taste:

> There are a few Democratic papers scattered here and there, that are so anxious to become conspicuous and to be quoted by the Republican press, that every now and then they cry out that "the Democratic nominee must be neither Mr. Tilden nor any man having a Tilden smell about his garments." Mr. Tilden may not be the Democratic candidate, he may not, in the opinion of the National Convention, be the most available man to nominate, but these few Democratic papers, before referred to, ought to bear in mind that the only Democratic Presidential candidate who has given the party victory in twenty years had considerable of a Tilden smel abo ut his garments.

THE resolutions adopted by the Select Committee of the House on the inter-Oceanic Canal, are clear and to the point, and will doubtless receive the unanimous vote of Congress. They declare the right of the United States "to possess and control" the inter-Oceanic Canal, by whomsoever built, "will be asserted whenever in their opinion it be comes necessary." The President is also instructed by the resolution to take necessary steps to abrogate the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty of 1849, which is somewhat in conflect with the broad principles laid down by the Committee as regards the Canal.

WOMEN in Massachusetts do not show an increasing desire to vote. Of the result of the town elections on Monday the Boston *Traveller* says: "Not so many women voted as was anticipated. Many who claim the right to be voters did not care to take the trouble to be assessed and registered. A large proportion of those who had been registered became indifferent and did not go to the polls." That's the rule everywhere. If the question of suffrage was submitted to women alone it would not be approved by one-twentieth of the sex. Its noisiest advocates are feminines who have neither husbands or babies to claim their surplus energies.

SENATOR WALLACE goes to the New York *World* for a defence of his action in placing KERNS in the Marshal's office in Philadelphia, after his past bitter denunciation of him, but it is a lame and impotent defence. The Philadelphia *Times*, a staunch friend of the Senator, but as a newspaper compelled to denounce the infamy of KERNS' course in enforcing the Federal election law with CAMERON deputies from the slums, recognizes the fact that KERNS getting through the Senate marks a close compact between CAMERON and WALLACE, by which the former is to work the White House and the latter the Senate on the basis of a divide of the spoils. This is something like JOHN KELLYS arrangement with the Albany Republicans.

MR. MCPHERSON anounces his withdrawal from the Phildelphia *Press* on Saturday. He fires his parting shot at C. L. Magee, the "cheerful political oracle" of Pittsburgh, whose oracular utterances in a recent interview were to the effect that Grant stock is on the decline; the Pennsylvania State Convention was not in any sense friendly to Blaine; the "unit rule" was virtually adopted unanimously; while the Delaware and Chester district alone has pronounced against it, yet its delegates "will fall into line when the time comes;" the delegation as a whole is satisfactory to Senator Cameron; and finally that there will "not be any trouble with the delegatoin." All of which rose colored Cameron view of things the retiring editor of the *Press* thinks will be dissolved when the political realities of the Chicago Convention are realized.

REV. DR. BOARDMAN, an eminent Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, comes out in favor of parochial schools. "The Constitution of the United States" he says, "guarantees a freedom of conscience, accordingly, to force the Bible on the non-Christian, or the Protestant version or the Romanist, or the New Testemant the Jew, is an invasion both of the Constitution and also the rights of conscience. Right of conscience is not thus a question of majorities or a physical force. So long as the Church abandons to the State the work of educating the nation the expulsion of the Bible from our schools is only a question of time." Therefore, he argues, the only right way to educate the children under religious auspices is to do it in schools maintained by the churches.

THE St. Gothard Tunnel, just perforated, is nine miles long—the longest in the world, but has taken the shortest time to finish. The Mont Cenis, 8 miles, was constructed in 13 years; Hoosac Tunnel, 4¾ miles in 11 years; St. Gothard, 7½ years. But in the latter enterprise the contractor had the advantage of new machinery and of dynamite which was not much known or used in the boring of the Mont Cenis. Before the latter tunnel was built, the access to Italy was over the mountain roads of Switzerland, but the new route diverted the line of travel. It was to bring some of it back to Swiss landlords and shop-keepers that the St. Gothard, which is entirely within Swiss territory, has been constructed.

THE Prohibitionists have sandwiched their National Convention between the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Mr. James Black, chairman of the "National Comtsittee Prohibition Reform Party," and Mr. John Russell, Secretary of the same, have issued a formal call for the National Convention of that party to meet at Cleveland on Thursday the 17th of June, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Each State is to have the usual representation according to representation in Congress, and the District of Columbia and each of the Territories to have two delegates. There is no restriction in regard to sex or race in the selection of Prohibition representatives.

Three New Teachers in Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music—100 Lessons for $12 50—Special Classes.

Three new teachers have just been added to the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music. Leipzig, Dresden and Munich are all represented among the teachers in the Pittsburgh Conservatory. Our home Conservatory now offers rare advantages and remarkably low rates to all who desire a thorough musical education. Special classes will at once be organized for the benefit of those who cannot attend except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. For full information address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE POETRY OF SOUND.

The jackass pouring forth his lay
Unto the listening moon;
The music of the sharpening saw,
The wierd scream of the loon,
The big bull-frog croaking in a pond,
In glorious, leafy May—
These sounds are sweet—but sweeter far
Is General Logan's bray.

Sweet are the sounds of straining swine,
When struggling after corn;
And sweet the sonorous roar that floats
From Mr. Conger's horn;
And sweet the hymns of rural choirs—
But none can this gainsay,
That sweeter than all these sweets
Is Gen. Logan's bray.

William goes a courtin',
With her silent sits,
Both engaged in sortin',
Wood in little bits.
Not a word they utter—
Cur'ous kind o' courtin'—
Now and then they mutter:
"Thirteen—fifteen—fourteen."
—*New York Mail.*

PETER COOPER has expended $1,600,000 on the Cooper Institute.

EDISON has a salary of $25,000 a year from the company he serves, besides royalty from all sorts of patents.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, the leading Republican paper of the State, says that "if the sentiment of Massachusetts is fairly represented at Chicago it will be for Grant."

ONE of the grounds on which Mr Say demands a divorce, at Lafayette, Ind., is that his wife, "although well knowing that the plaintiff was a Democrat, refused him the privilege of bringing Democratic papers to his house."

WHEN President Polk died he left his entire estate to his widow, at her death to go to the most worthy person bearing the Polk name, the State of Tennessee holding it in trust for the inheritor, and having to decide whom it shall be. Mrs. Folk still survives.

GEORGE ELLIOTT is a well known artist and photographer in Columbus, Ohio. He took a baby the other afternoon. He didn't know it at the time. It was placed in position before the camera by its mother. She then asked leave of absence for a moment, That moment has not yet expired, and George still has the baby.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* prints reports of the Presidential preferences of 658 prominent Democrats in sixteen towns and cities of Georgia. The six leading candidates are: Tilden with 236 votes, Thurman with 124 votes, Hendricks with 73 votes, Seymour with 67 votes, and Bayard and Hancock with 47 votes each.

PUBLISHED figures show that suicide is on the increase in France. Before the Franco-German war the average number of suicides only slightly exceeded 500 a year, and now they excede 6,000. In Paris there are three times as many suicides committed as in this country. Most of the men who destroy themselves are bachelors.

THEODORE TILTON'S house on Livingston street, which has been let for the past few years, is again occupied by Mrs. Tilton and her sons who have recently returned to it. The daughters are in Germany, and Mr. Tilton is in Kansas. It is said that the daughters will return from abroad in the summer and take up their residence with their mother.

THE Austrian Diet has just done what could not be done, probably, by any other legislative body in Europe, viz., voted $75,000 to pay the expenses of the visit of the Empress to Ireland, whither she went chiefly to enjoy the exciting pleasure of fox-hunting. The Empress is known to be one of the most fearless horsewomen in Europe. The national debt of Austria is $2,005,150,000.

CANON FARRAR has written a letter to Mr. Joseph Cook in which he says: "It seems to me that drunkenness stands almost alone among human sins in being absolutely curable and preventable. The work achieved by Mohammed alone is sufficient to prove that this source of crime and misery might be simply eliminated from the list of the evils which scourge mankind."

CATHOLIC citizens will regret to learn that a private letter has been received at St. Louis from Paris announcing the death on February 12th, in New Zealand of Madame Bandreaux, Vicar of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. She left St. Louis last December with six Sacred Heart nuns, and went to do missionary work in New Zealand. Madame Bandreaux was well known throughout the Catholic world.

PRINCE GEORGE, of England, the youngest son of the Prince of Wales, is described as full of pluck and spirit, and quite ready to fight any one. Prince Edward, his elder brother,—"Eddy" he is called at home—is very quiet and not so strong as George. When they started on their cruise they were very seasick, but the Captain, after allowing them to remain in bed for a day or two, went in and told them they must get up and do their duty; so they did.

EX-SENATOR ROSS of Kansas, who became known to fame as one of the Senators who had the courage to vote regardless of the party whip against the conviction of President Andrew Johnson on articles of impeachment, has purchased the Leavenworth *Press* and will make it a Democratic organ. Of the six Republicans who voted with Ross three are dead, namely, Fessenden, Grimes and Van Winkle. The remaing three, Trumball, Henderson and Fowler, have nearly dropped out of notice.

MR. BLISS, a conductor on the Rock Island Rail road, was only five feet in height, and Mr. Henry, a passenger, was seven. Henry put his ticket in his hat band and stood up straight when the little conductor came along. Bliss could not reach the ticket, even by standing on his toes, and his comical efforts made the passengers laugh uproariously; but without changing countenance, he brought a step ladder, leaned it against the big man, climbed up to the ticket, and then went on as though nothing had happened.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS used to rise between four and six o'clock, according to the season, and either take a ride on horseback or walk to the Potomac River, where he bathed, remaining in the water for an hour or more in the summer. Returning to the White House, he read two chapters of Scott's Bible and the corresponding commentary of Hewlett, and then glanced ove the morning papers and the budgets sent from the departments until nine, when he breakfasted. From ten until four he remained in the Executive Office, presiding over cabinet meetings, receiving visitors, or considering questions of State. Then, after a long walk or a short ride on horseback, he would sit down to dine at half past five, and after dinner resume his public duties.

THE MARKED GRAVE.

Bowie's rangers, out on the trail,
Had galloped from early dawn;
But the prairie road was cool and sweet
And green as a garden lawn,
And the strong air stirred the blood like wine—
The strong air, scented with flowers and pine.

Silent and stern and ready to fight,
They followed the Indian foe,
Till Bowie cried: "Let the bridles fall,
For the sun is sinking low.
We must feed and rest or we shall fail,
Though fifty miles on the Lipan trail."

They had reached the grove of mighty oaks,
Into the shadows they went;
The saddles were loosened, and beasts and men,
Were glad of their leafy tent.
Said Bowie: "Just take your rifle, Hays,
And see how the land around us lays."

The youth went forward with head-up step,
Came back with quicker tread.
"Captain, I found beneath yon oak
A man that is—" "Dead?" "Quite dead.
His saddle and whip beside him lay,
I reckon his horse has strayed away."

Yes dead he lay in the blowing grass,
Lay sleeping like any child.
One arm was under his curly head,
His lips still faintly smiled.
Booted and spurred he had gone to rest,
But looked like a man that death had blest.

There was not a wound, or mark or stain;
There was not a line to tell
From whence he came, or what was his name,
Nor where he was wont to dwell.
"Well, no matter," said Bowie, "because
Where we know nothing at all "*God knows!*

They dug him a grave beneath the oak,
And Bowie, with a hunting-knife,
Cut deep in its living bark the date
When the stranger stepped from life.
Then, glancing down with a solemn pause,
Cut under the date two words: "*God knows.*"

—*Lillie E. Barr, in the Independent.*

SECRET OF GRANT MOVEMENT.

Its Origin in a Scheme to Change our Form of Government.

[F. Hassaurek in Cincinnati Volksblatt, Republican.]

The Senate syndicate, Conkling, Cameron and Logan, know that they can use Grant, and can reckon upon his deficient knowledge of men. If he is elected, they are masters of the situation, and can dispose of the offices and other patronage.

But the Grant movement has another, far deeper significance, which does not appear upon the surface. A hidden factor lies at the foundation, whose importance will only be apparent and be rightly estimated in later years. For years, among a portion of our people, not wholly insignificant in numbers indeed, but really important in wealth and position, there has arisen a wish for *a change in our form of government*. There are a multitude of people who are dissatisfied with the way our democratic-republican machine works. These people are weary of the many and aimless elections. They fear that our system of government will in the long run prove insufficient to protect person and property. They would like to be rid of the everlasting political exitements and uncertainties, which in their opinion work disastrously to business interests. They want a strong and permanent government, if possible, in the hands of a single person, who will make an end to all disagreeable confusion.

They know, naturally, that this could not come to pass all at once. Even the third and fourth election of Grant could not effect a change in the form of our government. But meanwhile the regular re-election of the same President would be the necessary introduction to the future transformation, it would be the beginning of the end. It appears to these people, not as their aim, but as the first step towards attaining their aim. They consider, therefore, that the abolishment of that usage which limits the Presidency to two terms would be an entering wedge, which would be speedily followed by other and similar deviations from the Republican path. Therefore they are so very much in favor of the third term.

These people calculate quite rightly that in all such revolutions it is only a question of the first step. It is only the first step that costs. Only the beginning is difficult. That being once made the rest often follows of itself. If the people become accustomed to one radical alteration they will soon understand how to accustom themselves to others. If the doctrines and example of the fathers of the Republic come once into discredit, the work of their hands will not indure much longer. The name may still remain after the spirit and substinence have been changed or slain. Such are the calculations of that element who, in the supposed interest of their own wellfare and of quiet, order and safety long for a transformation in our government.

It is not difficult to surmise either why they perceive precisely in General Grant the person fitted to realize their wishes. There are probably three main reasons for it:

First—General Grant is a soldier, and a successful soldier. The faint-hearted element who despair of the Republic seek for a strong arm, one that can check tumults, overthrow workingmen's riots and cast the sword into the scale at contested elections. They fear that the country can no longer be ruled by the ballot alone, and believe that it would be better to give themselves up to the protection of a dreaded and resolute military man.

In the second place, they know from experience that Grant is not the man to be stopped in the attainment of an aim by proper considerations or constitutional scruples. He proved the repeatedly during the eight years Administration. His manipulation of his favorite project, the annexation of San Domingo, and his use of the military in the organization of Southern Legislatures, proved sufficiently that constitutional prohibitions or limitations were for him mere side affairs, through which he would by no means allow himself to be hindered from following out an appointed plan.

Thirdly, the particular prediction which led him almost always to cultivate only the friendship and acquaintance of rich people, won the good opinion of those who fancy their property is endangered by the abuses and excesses of our republican system. They see in General Grant a rescuer of society, like the First and Third Napoleon, who will guard them from the appalling red specter of anarchy and perhaps even socialism. Grant is in their eyes the protector and champion of the property-owning class, which personally is to him the dearest and most worthy. He is the sheet anchor to which they wish to attach themselves. From him they expect the establishment and maintenance of the necessary order, quiet and safety, and they intend to reelect him from term to term, and in this way to accustom the people slowly and by degrees to the continued rule of one person. The next move will reveal itself. When the time comes the plan comes!

This is the secret plot with which a very influential element of our population has busied themselves for years, and which now is to be slowly ripened. No wonder, then, that the instinct of the masses of the people repel the Third Term. The people feel that when once even a little hole is bored through the protecting dam, the threatening waters will widen this hole more and more, till the flood can break through the whole dam, and roll destroying over the land.

IN THE TREASURY.

A Grand Review of the Treasury Broom Brigade.

[Prentice Mulford in Graphic.]

Every afternoon at four o'clock seventy-five female scrubbers and sweepers are let loose on the halls and rooms of the Treasury building. Prior to this charge of the broom brigade, they are massed in one of the lower halls with their brooms, buckets, brushes, squilgees and swabs. Their pay is $15 per month, and occasionally among them may be found women who once came to Washington in quest of positions more lucrative. But bread is as pressing a necessity in Washington as elsewhere, and scrubbing is better than starvation.

In company with the matron, Mrs. Seidmore, I reviewed this broom brigade in the basement after the hours allotted to Treasury visitors. Seventy-five dusters and sweepers seem to be an imposing number, but when scattered about the halls of the vast building at their work they are few and far between. The waste paper collected is sorted and placed in three bins, for there are grades even in waste paper. Going to the top floor I found myself in lanes, passages, highways and byways of Treasury accounts, ledgers, records, big books, little books and millions of packages in millions of pigeon holes, all red taped and tagged. It's frightful to contemplate this avalanche of financial reckoning from all the States, embracing Custom House, Army and Navy affairs, and all other business since our Government saw the light. There isn't room for it. Piles of accounts and well-worn ledgers encumber the landings and hallways. From the Treasury gallery I was taken once more to the Treasury cellar. Here are the carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, for the Treasury makes all its own desks, and pigeon holes and paints and varnishes them. But the chief anxiety was to show me the "macerator." The macerator was at work. The macerator is the mill wherein is ground to a soft, nasty pulp the called in and condemned greenbacks. It grinds to utter paste and impossibility of recognition from $100,000 to $500,000 daily. It has a ten horse power engine all to itself, and grinds about two hours daily. The money goes into a huge round cauldron like hopper into which open three small dials secured by three separate locks. The obsequies of the condemned greenbacks are daily observed with a rigid and precise formality. Three separate United States Treasury officials, men of known trust, probity and honor, "highly respected by all who know them," carry the condemned bills to the sacrificial hopper, unlock the sacred doors, chuck them in, lock them up and carefully watch each other to see that none of this Government paper sticks to their clothing or to the tar on their heels. Then hot water is let on, and the cogs of the Government coffee mill rend the tens, hundreds and thousand dollar notes to atoms. You may look through a little window in the top of the hopper and see this process of liquidation going on. The engineer scooped up a handful of the ground up currency from a mass and put it near my nose and eyes for inspection. It is a nasty muck. Yet, since it has been money, one gazes at it with grief, curiosity and even respect. The Washington people get hold of this financial filth developed from rags, which after a circulation of years in greasy pockets and pocket-books, passing from dirty hands to dirtier, from den to dive, from disease infected clothing, hospitals and dead men's clothes, until it returns to its birthplace, whence once it started os crisp and clean, laden with every variety of infection, disease, small-pox, yellow, fever, the plague, the itch, scrofula, consumption, battle, murder, sudden and slow death; they take this ground up filth, mould it into statuettes, heads of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, or into the semblance of bird and animal, and keep these as household deities, their Lares and Penates, to be reverenced, since they are made of money.

THE BONANZA KINGS.

Flood Sells Out to Mackey Because He Wants "to be Free from Trade."

The details of the purchase by Mackey of Flood's interest in the Great Bonanza Mine, are given in this dispatch from San Francisco: For some time there have been varied and contradictory statements about the sale of Mr. Flood's interest in the Bonanza mines, mills, and mining stock to Mr. Mackey. The unbelieving have regarded the transaction as a mere transfer to avoid payment of the tax provided for in the new Constitution, as Mr. Mackey is a resident of Nevada. From that gentlemen I learned these facts some days ago, when I had a free conversation with him. Mr. Flood is in excellent health, but for two years past has been overworked, and has during that period resolved to close altogether his arduous connection with the mines. To my informants he has frequently said he wanted to be free from the excitement of "the market," and if a proposition came to him worth $1,000,000, for one hour a day for one week, he would not look at it; he "had no time," and having already enough money could not be induced, under any consideration, to continue this racking business. His associate, Fair, was in impaired health and could not with safety live on Comstock, but Mackey was in robust health, active, full of vitality, loved his profession, knew the value of the property, was full of confidence in its future, and was the proper person to take it. It would not be strange should Mr. Fair follow Flood's example and sell out to Mackey. It is not true that Fair has started on a tour around the world. He will return from China about the 20th of April, and would only be absent seventy-two days. On his return, Mackey will visit his family in Paris, and be absent some months.

Mr. Flood has taken his son into copartnership, and they together form the firm of J. C. Flood & Co. He is initiating the young man into his business affairs, making him acquainted with all his transactions and estate, having invested $2,500,000 in bonds for his daughter, thus providing a handsome income for her. The balance of his wealth remains to himself, his wife and son. In the meantime he will give his attention exclusively to the Bank of Nevada and its branches. He has not a share of mining stock of any kind to-day. His interests in the water stock of Gold Hill and Virginia, the lumber and wood stock have all passed into the hands of Mr. Mackey. This change creates great interest here and inspires confidence, as Mackey's thoroughly practical knowledge and his greater control will doubtless be for the better. The great Comstock mines are virtually his.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S income is $6,300 a day. The Czar has more than any other European sovereign—$25,000 a day.

Keep your family well supplied with "Sellers Cough Syrup;" use it in time and you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

LIFE.

Short days flying, swift years rolling
Downward toward eternity;
Ere we understand our longings
Oft the open grave we see.
Cares and wishes crowd together,
Changing ever in the breast;
With the morning comes the knowledge,
Joy fulfilled can give no rest.

Schemes of life and plans for living
Fancy bids us ever try,
But their sweet fulfillment never
Brings us that for which we sigh.
Young, we fancy pleasure deathless,
A far-stretching wonder land;
Soon it fades, and sorrow follows;
On the desert waste we stand.

Yes, from out the brightest morning
Oft we harvest bitter pain,
Joys soon past, or lightly gathered—
Life so fruitless and so vain!
Ah! what weary hours of longing
Lost occasion brings the mind!
How the wounded soul may languish
Never balm nor healing find!

Then when evening closes on thee,
Weep not as thine hours depart;
Only peace and holy stillness
Gather close within thine heart.
Then, the woes of life forgetting,
From its stain and guilt set free,
Will thy last and lowly pillow
Like the tender rose leaf be.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Keeping the House Cleanly, Pure and Healthy.

[Harper's Weekly.]

It is much to be regretted that the classes of society which should be an example of intelligence to the less educated, understand and study so little the cleansing and washing of their dwellings. Without dipping too deeply into the vexed waters of Sanitary Reform, we may in a short article bring a few facts and suggestions to the minds and memories of our readers that may prove useful.

The art of washing one's house includes many methods of cleansing independent of soap and water. The very atmosphere of it requires washing, by streams of fresh air being continually admitted to sweep away impure gases, which would otherwise congregate and engender disease. The expression of a "healthy mind in a healthy body" can hardly be effectually fulfilled unless the healthy body is in a healthy house.

All great reforms have, in times past and present, always run to extremes in their first developments, and thus we see in sanitary matters that the use of disinfectants has become almost an abuse. Many people who notice an offensive drain odor in their houses are quite satisfied that, having put down the usual powders and disinfecting fluids, they have cured the evil. We cannot too strongly and forcibly bring to the notice of all intelligent persons that it is worse than useless to use one disagreeable odor to cover up another, with the idea of curing it—you do not cure the evil, you but ignore it—and for all time it should be a proverb, applied morally, socially, politically, and last but not least, physically, that no evil is ever cured by being ignored.

Therefore do not place carbolic powder boxes, nor sprinkle chloride of lime, etc., where your drain openings exist, merely to distract your nose's attention from the sewer gas which is issuing from some leaking pipe or choked trap: by so doing you ignore nature's warning that, like the premonitory smoke and rumblings of a volcano, advises you of the eruption of the disease to come.

Remember, first of all, that fresh air and fresh water are the supreme king and queen of disinfectants; these being pure and bountifully used you will not need to employ chemicals, except in the case of infectious or contagious illness.

To insure the air-washing or ventilation of your house, look to the state of your ventilators, if you have any, that they are kept in repair and perfect working order. If unprovided with these inventions, make your own by keeping your windows opened both top and bottom, if only the width of an inch, day and night.

People who sleep with their doors and windows tightly shut, wonder why they get up in the morning feeling weary and unrefreshed, as if they needed more sleep, or had sat up late the night before. The explanation is very simple. They have been breathing air vitiated with the organic matter they they throw off from their lungs during their sleep, and are to a certain extent poisoned.

The poor are very slow to believe this: they think you will kill them with cold if you propose to open a window. Teach them that fresh air must never mean a draught; that if the cold or weather is too severe to have their bedroom window open and the door shut, then *faute de mieux* they must open the door; but the window, if possible, is always better, as rooms ventilated from the house have in the air frequently a certain amount of sewer gas.

We turn now to the other great necessary of health—water—as important to the well-being of the house as of the individual. Supposing that your supply is good, take care that the tap from which you draw your drinking water is the nearest to the main, so that it comes straight in from the street, and is always fresh. Allow no one in the house to drink from any other tap, as waterpipes are often laid near those from which sewerage gas can arise, and in any case contain water which has either stood in a cistern or remained in them for some time, and is therefore unwholesome. Few people realize that water "goes bad" by keeping, as certainly as milk does. Never drink water which has stood uncovered in a closed or sleeping room all night; it is thoroughly impure.

Look to your cisterns, and have them cleaned out (and scrubbed when not made of lead) at frequent and stated times, so that soot and dirt shall not collect in them and poison your water. See that all sinks and traps to waste-water pipes are kept thoroughly free from any kind of impurities, such as hair, tea leaves, grease; nay, go even further, and discover whether your waste-pipes have been blocked by extraneous matter, which often happens, as there are few servants who do not look upon them as metal boa-constrictors capable of digesting anything. Of course the mischief may be even deeper down, quite in the drains, but do not let this daunt you, nor hesitate to have the floors of your kitchen or the flags in the yard taken up, and the evil thoroughly investigated.

It has been suggested that a skilled, intelligent plumber should be employed by the authorities to occasionally go round to every house, taking special and personal charge of the sanitary matters connected therewith. This would greatly relieve householders, who, with the best desire, rarely understand drainage and sanitary systems enough to detect a flaw quickly. The best plumbers, too, have yet much to learn; but, as a body, they are acquiring the necessary knowledge as quickly as can be expected. After this long chat about air and water, we come at last to house scrubbing and washing.

All yards, kitchens, and passages in the basement should be whitewashed at least twice a year, and the paint well cleaned or renewed at intervals. If a room is to be cleaned as it should be, the floor must be scrubbed, the paint washed, and the walls brushed with a strong feathered broom. For scrubbing, the servant should have a pail of clean hot water, in which some soda has been melted, a new piece of house flannel, and a clean scrubbing-brush; you can never make anything clean with dirty implements. Should the floor not be very dirty, ordinary soap rubbed on the brush will be sufficient; but if a great cleaning is required, use soft soap on the brush instead. Take the flannel to rinse off the soap, wringing it each time to dry up the floor. The great secret of floor-washing is never to do the whole room with the same water, but change it two or three times in a small room, but more frequently in a large room. It is very difficult to impress servants with the necessity of this, as they like to make the water, as well as other things, serve many purposes. Soft soap is apt to leave an offensively "washy" smell afterward sometimes; this will soon pass if the windows are opened and a free current of air admitted. To wash paint, which is done with very little soda in the water, the servant should be very careful to begin at the bottom of the door or wall, etc., as any little streams that run down make none of the marks on a wet surface that they do on a dry one. Take a clean chamois-leather, rung out in fresh water to dry it.

Too much care can not be bestowed on keeping house-washing implements clean. Pails should be always scalded every morning, put out in the air, and scoured with salt and sand, or salt and turpentine, followed by a copious rinsing once a week, especially toilet pails. Never allow a pail to be used for any other purpose than that which it is intended. Keep each to its own special use. The scrubbing-brush, too, needs attention, and unless kept clean will smell. Have it well rinsed, and all hair and pieces of flannel fluff picked out of it every time after using. Cloths and washing flannels must be thoroughly rinsed in seporate water, and hung out in the open air to dry. Never permit them to be mixed together at any time, nor the same cloth or flannel to be used for two different purposes.

Thus far we have but mentioned the simplest rules and means of common house cleaning and washing—rules the disobedience of which will bring its own punishment, and means which are within the power of every one. Illness makes us, however, still more on our guard, for life depends often on the care we take at such times, and this is not always relized. If a room has to be washed during illness, it should be done with carbolic soap, chloride of lime, or copperas in the water. Place small basins of disinfecting fluid, diluted according to given directions, about the sick-chamber, and put some in every vessel that has to remain in the room. If the air is offensive, some aromatic vinegar, or stalks of dried lavender burned on hot cinders and wafted around, will sweeten it; but it is better to admit fresh air if possible. Clothes which have to be removed from a room where a contagious or infectious complaint exists must be sprinkled with disinfectants before being sent to the wash, and due notice must always be given to the laundress. The same treatment must be pursued with all household linen and bedding after an illness: every bed and pillow used by invalids should be opened, the cover washed in disinfectant water, and the feathers, hair, or wool stuffing thoroughly fumigated. In some cases it is even advisable to burn and entirely destroy them, but of this the sanitary officers are the best judges.

LAST OF THE ONONDAGAS.

A Dismal Relic of Barbarism in Central New York.

Twelve miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., in the historic valley of the Onondaga, is the State reservation, set apart nearly 100 years ago for the occupancy of the tribe of Onondaga Indians. The reservation at present consists of 5,950 acres, upon which a precarious living is made by 400 souls. The Indians are about equally divided between pagans and Christians. The history of the tribe shows the Onondagas to have been among the most intelligent of the Six Nations, and to-day the voice of her chiefs have great weight in the councils annually held. The Onondagas were the trusted allies of the revolutionists in the struggle for independence, and many are the stories told of deeds of prowess done by the brave bucks. The remnant of the tribe remaining are now, however, little better than savages. A small fraction are thrifty farmers, who have by honest labor and perseverance made for themselves comfortable homes. The others are shiftless, lazy, uncivilized men and women, whose only ambition is to come to Syracuse on circus day. They have no marriage rites that are worthy the name. They mate and raise children promiscuously, all marital relations being severed at the option of the man or woman. Few of the children now growing up in the reservation are now sure of their origin. Of late years, disgraceful as it may appear, a great deal of white blood has become mixed with the red. Time and time again Bishop Huntington and other philanthropists who are striving to rectify the evils of the present system have made ineffectual efforts to secure to enactment of laws by the Legislature which would place the members of the tribe on a footing nearer like civilization.

A bill covering the subject has been introduced in the New York Assembly by Mr. Alvord, the "Great White Chief of the Onondagas," which has the sanction of Bishop Huntington. It proposes that the Governor, Comptroller, and State Engineer and Surveyor be constituted a commission to secure the dissolving of the present treaty relations of the State with the Onondaga Indians, provided the assent of a majority of the Indians can be obtained. Should the bill become a law the Indians would be made citizens of the State of New York as far as holding property and amenability to its laws are concerned.

American Watchos.

The American Watch Company at Waltham received last week an order from the British Government for 372 watches, intended for the use of conductors, engineers, station-masters and other employes of the State railroads of India. This is the third large order received by the company from the same source, and, like the former ones, was obtained in public competition with foreign manufacturers. The London "Jeweller and Metal-Worker," in its issue of January 15th, observes in reference to this order:

"The contract for watches, to be used by the officials on the Indian State railways, has again been secured by the American Watch Company. This is the third time Messrs. Robbins & Appleton have received this distinction, which is not a barren one, for it must be evident to the most prejudiced individuals that the timekeepers supplied on the previous occasions must have given satisfaction, and answered the tests required of them. This is a mortifying fact for Englishmen, especially for those who believe that were manufacturers here to show more enterprise they would be able to comepete advantageously in the manufacture of all grades of watches."—*Boston Advertiser.*

LITTLE MISS MUFFET AS AN ARTHURIAN IDYL.

Upon a tuffet of most soft and verdant moss,
Beneath the spreading branches of an ancient oak,
Miss Muffet sat, and upward gazed
To where a linnet perched and sung,
And rocked him gently to and fro,
Soft blew the breeze
And mildly swayed the bough;
Loud sung the bird,
And sweetly dreamed the maid:
Dreamed brightly of the days to come—
The golden days with her fair future blent—
When one—some wondrous, stately knight,
Of our great Arthur's "Table Round;"
One brave as Launcelot, and
Spotless as the pure Sir Galahad,
Should come, and coming, choose her
For his love, and in her name,
And for the sake of her fair eyes,
Should do most haughty deeds.
And as she dreamed and softly sighed,
She pensively began to stir,
With tiny golden spoon,
Within an antique dish upon her lap,
Some snow-white milky curds;
Soft were they, full of cream and rich,
And floated in translucent whey;
And as she stirred she smiled,
Then gently tasted them,
And smiling, ate, nor sighed no more,
Lo! as she ate—nor harbored thought of ill—
Near and nearer yet there to her crept
A monster great and terrible,
With huge, misshapen body—leaden eyes—
Full many a long and hairy leg,
And soft and stealthy footfalls.
Nearer still he came—Miss Muffet yet,
All unwitting his dread neighborhood,
Did eat her curds and dream
Blithe, on the bough, the linnet sung—
And terrestrial natures, sleeping, wrapt
In a most sweet tranquility.
Closer still the spider drew, and—
Paused beside her—lifted up his head
And gazed into her face.
Miss Muffet then, her consciousness alive
To his dread eyes upon her fixed,
Turned and beheld him,
Loud screamed she, frightened and amazed;
And straightway sprung upon her feet;
And, letting fall her dish and spoon,
She—shrieking—turned and fled.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

Frightful Effect of Majesty Upon a Workingman.

Of the Emperor Nicholas, who died a quarter of a century ago, a characteristic anecdote is told in the diaries of Privy Councillor Boguslovski, recently published in St. Petersburg. As he was walking one day he heard a German artisan declare that he would not quit the spot until he had seen the Emperor, the latter went towards him and demanded who he was and what he wished. The German, who did not know the Czar, answered that he was an artisan from Hamburg, and desired to submit a paper describing a new and cheap method of making shoe soles for the army. "Why do you apply direct to the Emperor?" inquired the Czar. "Why have you not first addressed yourself to some one about him?" "I wished to do so, and called on the Chief of Police for the purpose," returned the man, "but his clerk asked me to pay 300 roubles, which is impossible, as I have no money." "Well, my fine fellow," said the Czar, "if you will only transact your business with the Emperor in person, speak up, for I am he." At this unexpected revelation the honest Hamburger was so terrified that, trembling from head to foot, he fell on his knees. In doing so his hat dropped from his hand. The Emperor's dog, his almost constant companion, seizing the hat, began playing with it. The Emperor contemplated the scene with characteristic pride, hugely relishing the fright of the poor artisan. At last he pulled the hat from between the dog's teeth and handing it, smiling, to the still kneeling Hamburger, said, "Do not be alarmed, my friend; give me your paper. I will have it examined. Meanwhile, come to the Palace, where you shall have a pecuniary indemnity for the fright you have suffered." The Hamburger himself went mad from fright, but his family received a regular pension.

MISS ST. JOHN'S MONEY.

Living a Miser's Life, with a Million at Command.

On Thursday, Miss Louisiana St. John died in a miserable house on Elizabeth street, New York. One of her neighbors, who had an acquaintance with her of twenty years' standing, says:—"Miss St. John, though living most penuriously, (in Elizabeth street), was known by her numerous tenants and by all her acquaintances to be possessed of much property. My father, well known to many of your readers as Chaplain Mansfield French, was intimately acquainted with her and her business affairs. At the age of twenty-five she was supporting herself and her aged mother by her daily labor.

"At this time she became interested in the study of theological questions, being a woman of superior mind. Casting about for a means of livelihood which would afford her leisure to study, she conceived the plan of hiring a large tenement house, and by subletting it to secure a margin for herself. This plan succeeded so well that she enlarged her operations and was soon possessed of a very comfortable capital for investment. She bought lots and dwellings sold for taxes at low rates, and was soon in a whirlpool of speculation, her payments crowding her receipts to an extent that almost drove her wild. She was always going to emerge into daylight, but never did.

"About 1869 her right was proved as heir to a large part of the ground upon which East St. Louis was built, and this added greatly to her wealth. The *Tribune* stated at the time of her death that she left property valued at $1,000,000, which I presume was true. She deluded herself always with the idea that she should give largely to some benevolent purpose, and talked many times to my father concerning it. To the end of her life she probably never saw a dollar she felt able to spend."

ENGLISH OF INDIANA.

One of the Possible Dark Horses on Governor Tilden.

The Hon. William H. English of Indiana, widely spoken of in connection with the Vice Presidency, has been in New York. Upon returning to Indianapolis a *Sentinel* reporter called upon him, and asked him if he had called on Mr. Tilden in New York, and how he looked and what he said. Mr. English replied: "Oh, yes, he had met Mr. Tilden for the first time since they were together in the National Convention in Baltimore in 1848, and that, although somewhat infirm, was more robust than he had expected to see him, and evidently had plenty of vitality left for many years of active life. It was well known in New York that, in addition to meeting the great pressure growing out of politics, Mr. Tilden was successfully managing large financial and business interests, which require vitality of both body and mind."

Mr. English declined to repeat anything Mr. Tilden said, but he evidently considered Mr. Tilden a live man and a wise man, broad and patriotic in his views, far seeing, philosophic and a true Democrat; that he was surrounded by considerations and complications not always visible to the outside world, but that he was honestly and earnestly aiming to do what was just and right and best for his party and country in the matter of the Presidency, Mr. English had no doubt.

In answer to the question whether Mr. Tilden would probably be a candidate for renomination, Mr. English said he did not believe anyone but Mr. Tilden could answer that and he doubted whether he had even yet made up his mind, or would until about the time of the meeting of the convention. By that time the wishes of his party would be better known, and the probabilities of his election, if nominated. With all the available lights before him, a decision would be arrived at which Mr. English believed would be honestly intended to promote the best interest of his party and the country. As to what it would be, he ventured no opinion whatever, but was hopeful that whatever it was would be for the best.

SHEPHERD COWLEY'S FATE.

His Advent in the Penitentiary Where He Once was Chaplain.

[N. Y. Sun of Wednesday.]

Yesterday morning the Rev. Edward Cowley had eaten his thick slice of prison bread and drunk his cup of coffee, condensed milk and sugar, and was stretched on his back on the cot in cell No. 12 in the Tombs, reading a newspaper. He was disturbed by a visit from Under Sheriff Joel O. Stevens and Deputy Sheriff C. K. Smith, who notified him that he must hurry his preparations for transfer to the penitentiary.

"Does my counsel know?" he asked, without concealing his surprise and agitation.

"I suppose he does," was the reply.

"And am I to go with—with the—the others?" he asked, referring to the journey that many fellow prisoners were about to undertake in the prison wagon. He was told that he would go by street car with the deputy Sheriff. Hastily gathering his belongings and making a bundle of them, he put on a rusty black overcoat, and a small derby hat.

In the cars the clergyman wrote messages on two postal cards, addressed them, and held them in his hand. On the way to the boat he said:

"It was the press that convicted me."

No other prisoners for the penitentiary on the boat. The passengers were visitors, officials, patients, and paupers. The Rev. Mr. Cowley was recognized by Capt. Steele, who knew him when he was chaplain of the island. This was nine years ago. Then Mr. Cowley preached to the prisoners in the penitentiary every Sunday. He was removed because he refused to visit the sick in the small-pox hospital. On Blackwell's Island he was led by the river road from the hospital pier to the office of the penitentiary. He was at once taken into the receiving room, which is also the barber shop, bath room, and store room for clothing. Warden Fox came in and shook hands with him. The Warden told him he would do what he could for him.

"I am sorry to have come here of all places," said he to the Warden, "but now that I am here have determined to resign myself to what is expected of me. I will take the bull by the horns now, and make the best of it."

Warden Fox commended this resolution. In kindly tones he advised the prisoner to do his best while in the prison. "It will be better for all of us," said the Warden, "if, when you put on the prison shoes, you walk under the guidance of our rules. Do your work well, obey every rule and give no keeper at any time the right to find fault with you."

There are two barbers chairs in the receiving room. Into one of these Mr. Cowley climbed, and a convict barber cut his long, grizzly hair close to his head, and shaved off his long and well combed beard and whiskers. The clothing he took off was bundled up, marked, and put in one of the thousand boxes kept for that purpose. When he emerged from the bath the clergyman put on the pair of black and white striped trousers that were laid out for him. Then he put on a striped shirt, and was told to stand on the scales in front of the desk. His weight was recorded, and he was led to a pole in the corner, against which he stood to be measured. He was asked a few questions, and his answers contributed to the prison record that was first noted on the back of the commitment paper and then copied in the prison blotter It reads as follows:

Cowley, Edward; 52 years old; 1 year and $250 fine or 250 days' imprisonment; height, 5 feet 2½ inches; weight, 137 pounds; cruelty to a child; color of hair, gray; color of eyes, gray; complexion, dark; native of England; in the U. S. 40 years; married; educated, Protestant; occupation, minister; committed, Feb. 20; received, March 2.

From the barber shop he went with the Warden to the shoeshop and there an hour afterward he was experimenting on a piece of leather with a punch such as railroad conductors use. A young convict bent over him and explained how to use the punch. Out of the corners of their eyes the other convict workmen stole frequent glances at their new companion. His friends would not have recognized him. Shaving has added ten years to his appearance, his face is streaked with rigid lines, his cheeks are sunken and his head is very bald. He looked up, and when his eyes met those of his visitors he returned their gaze steadily. "He is very game," every keeper said.

At five o'clock the reporter saw him again. This time he was in the prison building with 700 other convicts eating mush and molasses. When the meal was over the squad of men to which he belonged backed out from between the tables and stood in line against the wall. The convicts walk with a lock-step as a preventative against disorder. The line in which Cowley stood moved like two centipedes. It should have moved like one, but the clergyman could not master the step. He studied the legs and feet of the others, and tried to do as they did, but a gap remained either ahead of or behind him all the time. The squad of convicts walked to the second corridor, along which are their cells. Every man is supposed to stand in the doorway of his cell, hold the door a little ajar, and at a signal all the doors must close together with a concerted bang. Mr. Cowley's cell is No. 5. He stopped at No. 4, but the rightful occupantly gently guided him along, and convict No. 6 nudged him into No. 5. Mr. Cowley forgot about the door, but No. 6 ran out of his cell, swung Mr. Cowley's door to, put Mr. Cowley's hand on its grating, and then nodded to him encouragingly and with a smile. The leader, No. 1, looked along the line and called out, "Shut!" There was a loud bang, and every door but Mr. Cowley's closed. Then Mr. Cowley's door closed with a noise like the echo of the first concussion.

On the door of his cell is a tag on which is written his name, age, crime, and the fact that this is the first time in that prison. This cell of Mr. Cowley's is not more than five feet wide, and contains nothing but a bed. His cell in the tombs was more than twice as large. He will not have as good food in the penitentiary as he had in the tombs. For breakfast he will have rye coffee, sweentened with molasses, and eight ounces of bread. He had condensed milk and sugar in his coffee in the tombs. For dinner he will have a pint and a half of soup, some meat, and bread. For supper his diet alternates between coffee and bread and mush and molasses.

A Model Composition.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

A Maryland schoolmaster told a refractory girl that unless she wrote a composition he would punish her. She appeared with two big brothers. The pedagogue laid a revolver on his desk and called for the screed. It took her about ten minutes to indite the sentiment: "There air various kinds of big brothers. Sum would stand up for a sister under any circumstances, but there air some lily livered, slat sided mungrels, who air a cross between a Gibrawlter jackass and a Maltese Jew, who would sit around like a rat hole while a red headed, cock eyed slab of unrespectful poverty wanders around with a borrowed pop, and makes their poor sister paw around fur the materials fur a composition."

REPUBLICAN SITUATION

George William Curtis on the Efforts of the Grant Leaders.

NEW YORK, March 7.—George William Curtis, being asked by a *Tribune* reporter his view of the effort of the Utica convention, said: "To confirm the revelation made by the Pennsylvania Convention that there is no popular demand for General Grant it took all the force of the State officeholding machine and all the power of the State patronage to secure a majority in the convention favorable to the third term. At the same time Indiana and Vermont held conventions at which there was no manifestations whatever favorable to Grant's candidacy. There is no spontaneous popular demand for Grant. The public considers rightly that the Grant demonstration is the work of a small clique of politicians who are not seeking the good of this country, and the success of the Republican party so much as their own advantage. Now that the public begins to see the real state of affairs, the feeling of opposition to a third term is growing stronger every day. The people are alarmed at the power of a machine which, against the wishes of an immense part of the party and the settled traditions of the Government, may even nominate a candidate. They naturally ask why such extraordinary efforts are made to suppress the opposition to General Grant's nomination, and whether the machine itself is not getting to be the chief evil to be removed."

"Suppose the Grant leaders go on and nominate Grant, what then?"

"The result would probably be the defeat of General Grant, and the consequent breaking up of the Republican party. I do not think, however, that the Grant leaders will heed the danger. They prefer the defeat of the party to another administration which they cannot control."

"Will the anti-Grant element organize against him in case he is nominated?"

"It is too early to speak definitely. There is undoubtedly an opinion ripening which may result in some action like that of the Liberty party in '44. No such strenuous opposition to the nomination of a Presidential candidate as is now manifested toward General Grant was ever shown, so far as I remember, before a nominating convention."

"Is this opposition more positive than in 1875, when so many Republican State Conventions pronounced against a third term?"

"I think it is, and it is evidently increasing in volume and power from week to week."

"Do you expect to see two Republican tickets?"

"No, I do not believe a feeling is developing that will be more powerful than the machine. The Republican party will not commit suicide at the instance of a clique of self-seeking politicians. The anti-third term sentiment only fairly began to show itself after the snap judgment in Pennsylvania. It has not yet adopted methods to make its strength known. Such methods I suppose will be employed in due time. A convention of 700 delegates, comprising many of the best men in the Republican party, will hardly disregard so powerful an opposition."

THIRD TERM NOTES.

Some of the Great "Statesmen" After a Strong Government.

[New York Sun.]

Hamilton Fish favors a third term. Grant raised him from the political grave, where he had been quietly interred, and made him Secretary of State.

Elihu B. Washburne tolerates a third term. Grant made him Secretary of State and then Minister to France.

Colfax warms to the third term policy. Grant preferred him for Vice President in 1868, instead of Gov. Fenton.

Senator Conkling pushes the third term. Grant earnestly desired him to be his successor in 1876, provided he could not succeed himself.

Don Cameron is working with all the proverbial energy and skill of a Winnebago for the third term. Grant appointed him Secretary of War.

Secor Robeson pants for a third term. Grant made him Secretary of the Navy, and enabled him to get rich out of corrupt rings in his department.

Columbus Delano longs for a third term. Grant made him Secretary of the Interior, and thus opened up to him the fat placers of the Indian Rings.

William W. Belknap is extremely solicitous for the third term. Grant appointed him Secretary of War, and thus gave him an opportunity to make money out of post-trader contracts, and when he got caught allowed him to resign, and thereby escape impeachment.

Edwards Pierrepont is going to the Chicago Convention to support the third term. Grant first appointed him United States District Attorney, then Attorney General, and finally Minister to England.

John A. Cresswell, familiarly known as Chorpenning Creswell, is trying to get a delegation from Maryland to Chicago for the third term. Grant appointed him his first Postmaster General, and Creswell is understood to have put his influence where it would do the most good to himself and friends.

George H. Williams is toiling for a third term. Grant made him Attorney General, and tried to put him on the bench as Chief Justice, but the Senate proved refractory.

Joseph P. Bradley decides in favor of the third term, and so does William Strong. They were placed on the bench of the Supreme Court by Grant for the purpose of overruling one of its previous decisions.

James N. Tyner is traveling the country for the third term. Grant made him Postmaster-General, and he is supposed to have got fat on the drippings of unclean contracts.

Father Taft is for a third term. Grant lifted him out of comparative obscurity into the Attorney-Generalship.

Boss Shepherd believes in a third term. Grant took him to his bosom and enabled him to coin money in the rascally Rings which ravaged the District of Columbia.

Gen. O. E. Babcock is laboring for the third term. Grant appointed him his confidential private secretary, and saved him from destruction as a member of the Whisky Ring.

General Arthur runs the machine for a third term here in New York. Grant appointed him Collector of New York.

Gov. Cornell brings all his influence to bear in behalf of the third term. Grant made him Surveyor of New York.

John F. Smyth is ardent in his advocacy of a third term. Grant surprised the State by making him Postmaster of Albany.

The list might be greatly extended; but the foregoing will do as samples of the whole.

**We Be

Weekly Post.

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Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

ANOTHER INDIAN STEAL.

The Indian Territory in the South-west, against which the tide of empire is now setting, is held by the red men by an entirely different title from that which other treaty tribes hold their lands. The Indain Territory is not a reservation in the ordinary sense, but the Indians own the land there in fee simple and by purchase for a valuable consideration, their patent bearing a guaranty from the Government that their title shall be defended perpetually, that they shall be protected against hostile Indians or white men, and that no State or Territory shall be permitted to make laws for them, but that they shall be permitted to govern themselves forever. Before the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, and other tribes removed to the Indian Territory from the Southern States, they were in part civilized, and owned valuable tracts of improved lands in those States. They had ceased to be nomadic tribes and become harmless, peaceful agriculturists. The Government desired the lands they owned and occupied in the States, and under an act of Congress a distinct proposition to purchase was made. The Government offered in exchange for the lands that tract west of the Mississippi River which is now known as the Indian Territory, certain sums of money in payment for improvments made on the Indians' former lands, and a special guaranty of self-government. It was a bargain made, a purchase and sale, not a treaty at all. The Indian Territory was bought by these Indians and paid for, not given to them as a reservation. The N. Y. *Evening Post* proves all this by citations from the treaties and laws, and then, as it seems to us, very justly denounces the movement to open up the Territory to white settlement, as downright robbery. The Missouri and Kansas people are anxious to "squat" on and occupy the rich lands of the Indian Territory, and they have advocates in Congress, notwithstanding the Territory—every foot of it—belongs to the Indians by absolute indefeasible title, under as good a deed of purchase as exists anywhere.

Troops have been moved to the borders of the Indian territory to keep off intruders, but no body of troops can control that resistless tide of Western adventure and greed. The situation is serious, not alone for the Indians but for the good name of the Government. It is not improbable there may be a war with these Indians, in which they will fight to maintain their rights, and the white men to rob them by methods as deliberate and bold as ever highwaymen practiced. If the Indians were only black there might be some show for them. But as red men they must go, sooner or later.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Ministry on Monday gave notice in both houses of Parliament that the present Parliament would be dissolved about the 23d of March. A general election will immediately follow for members of the House of Commons, and the new Parliament it is expected will be in operation early in May. This is the advantage the English have over us in consulting the country. A year elapses generally between the election of the popular branch of Congress and its meeting. The elections take place in the autumn, every two years, and the members do not meet until a year from the following December. Unless there is a called session, nine months of their two years' term elapses before they are sworn into office. The English plan is better, and it has been urged our election laws should be changed so that the House will succeed to power immediately after its election. That is, the new Congress elected in November would commence its session the following month. There is, however, not much probability of this change.

The English House of Commons, which will be elected next month, consists of 654 members, 487 in England and Wales, 62 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. Of these 360 are the representatives of 355 boroughs, 283 represent the counties, and 11 the universities. In boroughs the right of voting is restricted to householders and lodgers paying a rent of a hundred dollars a year, and in counties to householders paying fifty dollars a year rent. The voters are stated as follows: In England, 2,211,470; in Wales, 129,293; in Scotland, 295,420; and in Ireland 230,773, or a total of voters in Great Britain of 2,866,957, with a population of 31,483,700.

The political complexion of the present House of Commons is as follows: Conservatives, 351; Liberals, 298, showing a Conservative majority of 53. While this majority may not be maintained at the approaching election, there is no reason to doubt, from recent political indications, but the Conservative party will maintain a majority in the House, and with it the control of the Government. Next month will be a lively one in the tight little island, and in Ireland they may mitigate the terrors of hunger by the humors of excited politics.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

Aside from their objections to the principle of Federal interference in State elections, maintained by the Federal election laws, the Democrats opposed them because of their unfair and partisan provisions. The laws contemplate not alone *federal interference* but *partizan control*. So, the Supreme Court having decided the laws constitutional, it will come to pass that their enforcement, unless materially and properly modified, will always be in the interest of the party holding control of the Executive department of the government. To-day the Republicans, through their United States Marshals, in all cities having a population of 20,000 or over, can appoint as many deputy marshals as they deem proper, who are paid five dollars a day out of the Federal treasury. The power of these deputies is almost unlimited. They can make arrests without information or warrant, and can drag election officers from their places at the polls to prison at pleasure. This would be a dangerous power to confide to the most discreet citizens, but how is it when the power is in the hands of reckless partizans of the worst class, largely recruited from the lawless and criminal population. Congressional investigation has shown that in the larger cities it is from this material the deputy marshals are drawn. Senator WALLACE's friend, Marshal KERNS, testified that he had appointed 800 deputies for the city of Philadelphia alone, at the election of 1878; that a large proportion of these deputies were massed in Speaker RANDALL's district, which was the only Democratic district in the city; that there was no necessity for these deputy marshals in the city as the Republican police was ample to enforce the laws; that the deputies were appointed on partizan grounds; and many of them were proved to be jail birds and roughs of desperate character. In one instance, which provoked the wrath of Senator WALLACE before the recent remarkable coalition with CAMERON at Washington, KERNS' deputies dragged a Democratic judge of election from his place of duty to prison, without warrant or information. The deputies are intended for the roughest sort of partizan political work, and as a rule they are appointed from the well known bummer class. In New York it was shown that DAVENPORT had a force that included ex-convicts, workhouse graduates, desperate criminals, and professional roughs. These he supplemented with his iron cages in which legal Democratic voters arrested without warrant were imprisoned until tortured into a pledge they would abstain from voting, when they were released. This shows the possibilities under the present Federal election law. How would Republicans relish its application to themselves. Such a fate may be in store for them, but we hope not.

The Republicans have the enforcement of the laws and the appointment of these deputies in their own hands; they constitute a formidable and efficent class of partizan workers paid for their partizan services, out of the United States Treasury. In the the United States in 1878 there was on army of some twelve thousand of them, costing a quarter of a million of dollars. And Democrats were required to pay their share to maintain this partizan machinery of their opponents.

If the law remains as it stands, and the Democrats succeed to power in the Executive department, they can enforce it in their own interest as the Republicans do, and wlli of course be tempted to do so. As the deputies are only massed in opposition districts, how would it suit our Republican friends for a Democratic Marshal to appoint six or eight hundred Democratic deputies, say in this Congressional district—good, solid workers of the class KERNS sent into Speaker RANDALL's district, paid five dollars a day for ten days, for their services to the Democratic candidate, and invested with the unrestricted power to make summary arrests, even to the extent of snatching Republican election officers from their duties, that an inconvenient opponent might be got rid of. This is the way Republicans enforce the law. But what a howl would go up should Democrats do the same. We suspect it would be as terrific as it will be should the Democrats count the Presidential vote under the Republican twenty-second joint rule.

—The Federal election law, constitutional as it is proclaimed to be, is in many respects unjust, oppressive, tyrannical, and unfairly partizan. It is so especially in regard to these deputy marshal. No one complains of the supervisors, appointed one from each party. The law should be amended, and there is a bill pending in Congress to take away its odious partizan features. Mr. HAYES in his veto message of last year, intimated it could be judiciously amended so as to remove the well founded objections of Democrats. Congress should send him such a bill, and put upon him the responsibility of approving or vetoing it. Hitherto the Democrats have refrained from modifying the law because they were opposed to the principle as unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has decided otherwise, and the Democrats in Congress can now consistently consider the subject on the basis of that decision.

JUDGE PEARSON, at Harrisburg on Wednesday, would only receive the plea of guilty in the KEMBLE case, rejecting the protest the defendant wished added, that he had not committed the offense of which he had just plead guilty. The protest was filed in mitigation of sentence. KEMBLE pleads guilty to the indictment for corrupt solicitation, but there is another indictment against him for perjury. A jury was then empanneled in the case of Representative PETROFF, and his trial commenced. FRANK GOWEN and MATT CARPENTER are counsel for the State, and WM. B. MANN and a host of Philadelphia lawyers for the defense. We suspect the idea is dawning on some strong minds in this State that corrupt lobbying in the Legislature is a dangerous sort of sport.

THE decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Federal Election laws constitutional, in connection with other recent decisions, marks a long stride towards a centralized government. With a Republican Congress and President to apply the principles laid down by JOE BRADLEY there would be little left of the States in our system, but fortunately it will be a long time before there is a Republican Congress. The Election law being declared constitutional Congress should at once amend the law so as to take from it its elements of partizan unfairness. One or two bills having this object in view are pending. BRADLEY, who is the author of the decision, it will be remembered was the stiffest States right man on the Electoral Commission when he was helping along the Presidential steal. He rejected the idea there was power in the Federal Government to correct a palpable and undisputed fraud, once it was sanctioned by the broad seal of a *de facto* State Government. We suppose if there is a crooked judge in the Union his name is BRADLEY—JOE BRADLEY of New Jersey.

WE understand from high authority at Washington that Judge THURMAN and the Democrats of the Senate Judiciary Committee were satisfied that the appointment of bummer deputies to intimidate voters and bulldoze elections, was sufficient cause for the rejection of KERNS as United States Marshal at Philadelphia. If they believed Mr. WALLACE's speech of last May, they could reach no other conclusion. But Mr. WALLACE was willing KERNS should be confirmed. He and Senator CAMERON agreed on that point. And Judge THURMAN and the Democrats of the Senate Judiciary Committee would not report adversely in a case where both Senators from a State desired confirmation. CAMERON and WALLACE carried their point, and probably KERNS understands it will not be disagreeable to the high contracting powers if he throws a thousand deputies into RANDALL's Philadelphia district next fall. Verily, politics makes strange bedfellows.

GOVERNMENT troops are being concentrated in San Francisco, and there will be 1,500 there in a day or two. Trouble about the Chinese is apprehended. Some of the local military have been disarmed, as they are not deemed "loyal." It is hard to tell who is most to blame for the condition of affairs in San Francisco. The Constitution and laws prohibit the employment of Chinese by corporations. The corporations resist the enforcement of the laws, and the "hoodlum class" so-called, are banded for their enforcement. The Kearneyites it appears in this case are on the side of the law. The corporations beg for delay to test the constitutionality of the laws in the United States Supreme Court, which will take three or four years. The people say all right, but in the meantime obey the laws. The universal rule is the laws must be enforced until declared otherwise. Any other rule would produce anarchy. If this is the situation, the people are in the right and should force the corporations to respect the law.

THE fragrant rooster PETROFF was on his trial yesterday at Harrisburg for corrupt solicitation. Corrupt propositions made by him to fellow members of the Legislature were proven, but the defence was they were only "jokes." In 1876 PETROFF was expelled from the House of Representative for this same sort of little jokes. But the Philadelphia Republicans sympathized with his humor, and re-elected him. He has such a loving and admiring constituency that the Penitentiary is about the only thing that will keep him out of the Legislature. He is a pillar of "the great party of moral ideas," a Stalwart prop in the cause of pure elections and an honest count, and will howl you by the hour on the achievements of the Republican party. He is in imminent danger of being put to carpet-weaving on Cherry Hill.

THE Democratic Committee of Washington county, on Monday directed the County Convention should be held two weeks preceding the State Convention; and if the State Convention should be fixed as late as the 20th of May, then the County Convention will nominate candidates for county officers. The Committee also adopted the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize the honor conferred on the Democratic party of Washington county in the selection of the Hon. Geo. W. Miller as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; that we commend and endorse his course as such chairman; and, further, that we recognize the active services of the Hon. G. W. Miller rendered to the party in this county during the last campaign in securing the success of the county ticket.

MR. HAYES has been stirred up by the very decided resolutions adopted by the House Committee on the inter-State canal, and on Monday sent a special message to the Senate on the subject, maintaining the same positions assumed by the House Committee. Mr. HAYES declares it is "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests." The House resolution and the message will meet the approval of the American people. It is a practical application of the MONROE doctrine.

SINCE Mr. MCCLELLAND has assured Senator WALLACE there will not be a single delegate for TILDEN in Pennsylvania, dark horses are pushing to the front, biographical sketches are being published, and the loyalty of candidates canvassed. How would Captain MCCLELLAND do himself, if TILDEN can't get a delegate in the State? He is young, good looking, was a brave soldier, served creditably in Congress, was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, of unblemished morals, and a bachelor, as was BUCHANAN and as is TILDEN. Trot him out.

THE bribery trials took a new tack at Harrisburg Monday, KEMBLE, SALTER, CRAWFORD and other defendants, pleading guilty to corrupt solicitations, but KEMBLE protests he never corruptly offered money or anything of value. Of course he didn't. His "corrupt solicitation" was honest solicitation. The Judge doubted the legality of KEMBLE'S plea, and counsel engaged in a discussion of the point. WOLFE thinks the plea of guilty was made to avoid the exposures of crookedness certain to come out in the trial.

CAMERON-WALLACE INTRIGUE.

Mr. Wallace's U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District.

The Man He Denounced for Conniving at Election Frauds.

FEELING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The Democratic party of Pennsylvania and the people of this city have reason to be astonished by the confirmation of Kerns to be Marshal of this district. So far as this case was concerned, Mr. Wallace was the Senate. He is nominally the only Democratic Senator from the State, and his wish was the law of the matter. He had himself shown up Kern's disgraceful prostitution of his office to partisan uses, and put on the records of the Senate testimony disclosing the infamous character of many of the Marshal's deputies and the purpose of their appointment at the election of 1878. He has written many letters to Democrats in various parts of the State, professing his opposition to Kerns, while all along he was either making no opposition or secretly helping him. Kerns said he had him writing in his favor, and constantly assurred his friends that Wallace would see him through; and now that it is all over, the *Times* informs us that Mr. Wallace made no resistance whatever. Mr. Cameron wanted Kerns, and, as in duty bound, Mr. Wallace, acting as his agent on the Democratic side, gave him Kerns! With a few other Democratic States represented by men like Mr. Wallace, Mr. Cameron would find a Democratic Senate even more useful than a Republican one.

After the Kerns case, Mr. Wallace seems to have concluded that it was hardly worth while to keep up appearances any longer, and that a Democratic constituency which would stand that would stand anything. Because Speaker Randall appointed the Appropriations Committee of the House, and that Committee had exposed the star route venalities and corruptions in the Postoffice Department, he evidently thought to do the Democratic House an evil by deserting his Democratic associates on the Senate Committee, and flinging himself unreservedly into the defence of the Ring contractors. These pets of Brady, Tyner, and Key are, in the keen, appreciative eyes of Don Cameron, Chairman of the Republican Committee, well worth preserving and protecting. They bleed freely for political purposes, and he has good reason to know that a large part of their plunder will in due time find its way into the Grant corruption fund. But Mr. Wallace's conduct in constituting himself their champion was very bold. It is curious to observe how loosely he wears the mask of Democracy as he nears the close of his term. He may, however, drop it too low before they are quite prepared for the exposure.

WHY DOES WALLACE STULTIFY HIMSELF.

[Altoona Daily Sentinel.]

Perhaps Mr. Wallace may be able to explain satisfactorily his action in assenting to the confirmation of the leader of the Republican rounders and ballot-box stuffers, of Philadelphia, Marshal Kerns. This man could not have been confirmed against the advice and consent of Senator Wallace. It was Mr. Wallace, who as Chairman of the Senate Committee to investigate election frauds, unearthed the foul iniquities practiced by this man Kerns, through the medium of his deputy marshals, proved to be men of the lowest character and capable of the commission of any crime. For his services in unearthing this and other Radical rascality in the conduct of elections, Mr. Wallace received high praise from the Democratic and independent press of the country. But if Kerns was the creature and tool of Cameron, Quay & Co., as represented by Mr. Wallace in his report, why does he now stultify himself by condoning the offence of this pollutor of the purity of the ballot-box, by consenting to his confirmation? The warmest friends of Senator Wallace cannot fail to be staggered by this strange and incomprehensible action on his part and particularly at a crisis like the present. If Kerns, in the past committed the offences alleged and proved by Mr. Wallace, where is the guaranty that he will not repeat them upon a larger scale when the presidency is the prize to be contended for? Does Mr. Wallace believe that the State of Pennsylvania is irretrievably Republican, and that consequently it is policy to make the best terms possible with the common enemy? Are the appointments, through Mr. Senator Cameron's gracious permission, of a few scattered Democratic census enumerators to weigh in the scale against the fact that under the manipulation of this Kerns, confirmed by a Democratic Senate, Philadelphia will roll up twenty or thirty thousand Radical Republican majority this fall for Grant and the third term and thus stifle and crush out the Democratic majority in the State independent of Philadelphia? We make no charges, we impute no motives of a doubtful character as controlling the action of Mr. Wallace in the premises, but we confess to being grievously disappointed. To its Democracy and to the people of the State at large, who favor honest elections and the protection of the ballot-box from fraud and violence, Senator Wallace owes an unequivocal explanation and the earlier it is forthcoming the better.

DISGUSTED AT IT.

[Erie Observer.]

Kerns was exposed by the Senate committee, for appointing thieves, pimps, repeaters and rowdies, by the hundred, to serve as assistant marshals on election day in Philadelphia, and the sole intention and business of these men was to defraud Democrats, pollute the ballot box, and aid the ring Republicans. It is discouraging to see the Democratic Senate now confirm this second edition of Johnny Davenport, and give him an opportunity of running the election in Philadelphia this fall in the same style. Those unfriendly to Senator Wallace charge that Kern's success was secured by a trade with Senator Cameron for a census supervisor or some favor for a friend of Wallace. We don't know how this is, but we do know that the Democrats generally of this State will be disgusted at Kern's confirmation.

TRUE success results from true merit. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is placed before the public, resting solely on its own merits. Its success is already indisputable.

&w

LAW ON ELECTIONS.

Decisions in Important Cases By the United States Supreme Court.

The Relations of Federal with State Laws.

Strong Dissent by Justice Field.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Supreme Court decision. No. 7. (Original.) Expart, Albert Siebold et al. Petitions for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. The petitioners in this case were Judges of Election in the city of Baltimore. They were appointed by authority of the State law, and discharged the duties as such judges at the election of Representatives to Congress, November 5, 1878. Under Sections 5,515 and 5,522, Revised Statutes, they were indicted, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maryland, on a charge of interfering with, and resisting the Supervisors of Election and Deputy Marshals of the United States while the latter were engaged in the performance of their duty at said election. Upon this charge they were tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. They thereupon appealed to this court with a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, upon the ground that the statutes under which they were tried and convicted are unconstitutional and void. This court, in a careful and elaborate opinion by Justice Bradley, holds:

First—That the question of the constitutionality of said laws is good ground for this Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the legality of imprisonment under such a conviction, and if the laws are determined to be unconstitutional the prisoners should be discharged.

Second—That Congress had power by Constitution to pass this resolution referred to, viz: Section 5,515, Revised Statutes, which makes it a penal offense against the United States for any officer of elections, at an election held for a Representative in Congress, to neglect to perform, or to violate any duty in regard to such election, whether required by the law of the State or of the United States, or knowingly to do any act unauthorized by any such law, with the intent to affect such election, or to make a fraudulent certificate of the result, etc., and, section 5,522, which makes it a penal offense for any officer or other person, with or without process, to obstruct, hinder, bribe, or interfere with a Supervisor of Election, or Marshal, or Deputy Marshal, in the performance of any duty required of them by any law of the United States, or to prevent their free attendance at a place of registration or election etc.; also, sections 2,011, 2,012, 2,016, 2,017, 2,021 and 2,022, title 56, Revised Statues, which authorize the Circuit Courts to appoint Supervisors of such elections, and the Marshal to appoint special deputies to aid and assist them, and which prescribe the duties of such Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, these being the laws provided by Congress in the enforcement of the act of May 31, 1870, and supplement thereto of February 28, 1871, for supervising the elections of representatives and for preventing frauds therein.

Third—That the Circuit Courts have jurisdiction of indictments under these laws, and a conviction and sentence in pursuance thereof, is the lawful cause of imprisonment, from which this Court has no power to relieve on a *habeas corpus*.

Fourth—That in making regulations for the election of Representatives it is not necessary that Congress should assume entire and exclusive control thereof. By virtue of that clause of the Constitution which declares that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators, Congress has supervisory power over the subjects, and may either make entirely new regulations or add to, alter or modify the regulations made by the State.

Fifth—That in the exercise of such supervisory power Congress may impose new duties on the officers of election or additional penalties for breach of duty or perpetration of fraud, or provide for the attendance of officers to prevent frauds and see that elections are legally and fairly conducted.

Sixth—That the exercises of such power can properly cause no collision of regulations or jurisdiction, because the authority of Congress over the subject is paramount, and any regulations it may make necessarily supercede the inconsistant regulations of State. This is involved in the power to "make or alter."

Seventh—That there is nothing in the relation of the State and national sovereignties to preclude the co-operation of both in the matter of the elections of Representatives. If both were equal in authority over the subject, collisions of jurisdiction might ensue, but the authority of the national government being paramount, collisions can only occur from unfounded jealousy of such authority.

Eighth—That Congress had power by Constitution to vest in the Circuit Courts the appointment of Supervisors of Election. It is expressly declared that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in courts of law or in the heads of departments. Whilst as a question of propriety, the appointment of officers, whose duties appertain to one department ought not to be lodged in another, the matter is nevertheless lest to the discretion of Congress.

Ninth—That the provision which authorizes the Deputy Marshals to keep peace at elections is not unconstitutional The National Government has a right to physical force in any part of the United States to compel obedience to its laws and to carry into execution the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution.

Tenth—That concurrent jurisdiction of the National Government with that of States, which it has, in the exercise of its powers of sovereignty in every part of the United States, is distinct from that exclusive jurisdiction which it has by the Constitution in the District of Columbia and in those places acquired for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.

Eleventh—That the provisions adopted for compelling State officers of election to observe State laws, regulating the elections of Representatives not altered by Congress, are within the supervision of the powers of Congress over such elections. The duties to be performed in their behalf are owed to the United States as well as to the State, and their violation is an offense against the United States which Congress may rightfully inhabit and punish. This necessarily follows from the direct interest which the National Government has in the due election of its representatives and from the power which the Constitution gives to Congress over this particular subject. The petitions for the *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* in these cases are denied.

AN OHIO CASE.

No. 6 (original). Ex parte Augustus F. Clarke, petitioner. This was a petition for discharge upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Clarke, the petitioner, was Election Judge in Cincinnati, duly appointed under the laws of the State, and acted as such judge at the Congressional election on October 9, 1878. He was indicted in the United States Circuit Court under section 5,515, Revised Statutes, for official misdemeanor, viz., a violation of the laws of Ohio in not conveying the ballot box, after it had been sealed up and delivered to him for that purpose, to the County Clerk, and in allowing it to be broken open. Upon this indictment he was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. He now petitions this court for discharge upon a writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Justice Strong at Chambers in August 1879. The grounds for application are that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction and that the statutes under which the petitioner was convicted are unconstitutional. This court holds that Congress had full power to pass the law under which conviction was had, and that the United States Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the offense. For the grounds upon which this decision is based the court refers to its opinion in the case of Siebold et al., where they are fully set forth.

JUSTICE FIELD'S DISSENT.

The petition is denied and petitioner remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

Justice Field delivered a dissenting opinion covering both the Federal election law cases. He maintains that the United States Circuit Court never had jurisdiction to try the prisoner Clarke for the alleged offense of which he was convicted, first, because it is not competent for Congress to punish a State officer for the manner in which he discharges the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the State, and, second, because it is not competent for Congress to delegate any portion of its legislative power to States.

In support of the first position he maintains that although Congress may adopt a law of a State, the adopted law must be enforced as a law of the United States. In the present case there is no pretense of such adoption. It is for the violation of the State law, not a law of the United States that punishment is prescribed, and the judicial power of the United States does not extend to a case of that kind. It extends only to cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to certain other cases which the Constitution enumerates. It may be applied to new cases as they arise under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. But it cannot be enlarged by Congress so as to embrace cases not enumerated in the Constitution. This limitation of Congressional power would seem to be conclusive of the present case. But he argues there is another view of the subject which is equally conclusive against the jurisdiction of Federal Courts. The act of Congress asserts a power inconsistent with, and destructive of the independence of the State, in matters over which their authority has never been surrendered. If the Federal Government can punish a violation of laws of a State, it may also punish obedience to them, and graduate the punishment according to its own judgment of their propriety and wisdom. It may thus exercise a supervision over the legislation of States subversive of all their reserved powers. If the Federal Government have this power, the States are not independent, the tenth amendment is a delusion, and the States may at any time be degraded to the level of municipal corporations existing at the will of Congress. But he argues this doctrine of the United States may interfere with the States regulation if the elections trenches upon the rights of the States in still another way. It is admitted that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with the election of State officers or with the registration of voters for such elections, and yet the supervision and interference sanctioned by the act of Congress when Representatives to that body are to be voted for amount practically to the supervision of, and interference with, the election of State officers and constitute a plain encroachment upon States rights.

After some further remarks upon the character of Federal legislation since the war, and its bearing upon the reserved rights of States, Justice Field says, in substance, that, until the recent decisions in the Virginia cases were rendered he could not have believed that the former carefully considered and repeated judgments of this court, upon the provisions of the Constitution, and upon the general character and purposes of that instrument would be disregarded and overruled, but these decisions (in the Virginia cases) do, in his judgment, constitute a new departure, and without intending any disrespect to his associates, Justice Field is of opinion that the rules therein laid down, tend toward a conversion of our Federal system into a consolidated and centralized Government. In support of his second position, Justice Field argues that the Legislative power of the Federal Government, vested by the constitution in Congress, cannot be delegated to others if Congress could depute its authority, if it could say it would punish as an offense what another power enacts as such, it might do the same thing with respect to the commands of any other authority. It could enact that what the President proclaims shall be law, that what he declares to be offenses shall be punished as such. No one, Justice Field thinks, would go so far as this, and yet in principle there is no difference between a supposed case and an existing one. Finally, he is of opinion that the act of Congress under which the prisoners were indicted in both Maryland and Ohio cases, is unauthorized and invalid, and that the prisoners should be released.

Justice Clifford concurs in Justice Fields' opinion.

A TERRIBLE COMBAT.

Two North Carolina Farmers Attacked By Rats.

PEEDEE, N. C., March 10.—A remarkable and, perhaps, unprecedented combat took place at Bostic's Mills, near this place, this morning. It seems that General Bostwick and one of his employes, Anderson Wayles, went into a corn house which has been stored with corn for nearly twelve months, and which has been closed for that length of time. After getting in they found that the place was literally alive with rats, which, so far from showing terror, began to attack fiercely the two men, who in vain attempted to beat them off.

They came upon them in droves, biting them about the hands and face and legs, several actually getting under Wayles' shirt. In the struggle Wayles unfortunately turned over a heavy bale of fodder, which blocked up the door and prevented their retreat. Both men cried for help, and were rescued from their perilous situation. The whole of Bostick's left ear was eaten off and his face horribly gouged, while Wayles presented a sickening sight. His nose and lips being literally eaten so that his best friends could not recognize him, while his left eye was torn from its socket.

A LIST of the ages of candidates talked of for the Presidency will interest the reader: Charles Francis Adams is seventy-three; his father, John Quincy Adams, died at eighty-one, and his grandfather, John Adams, at ninety-one; Horatio Seymour is seventy; Mr. Tilden, sixty-six; Senator Davis, sixty-five; ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey, sixty-four; Senator Thurman, sixty-one; Mr. Hendricks, sixty-one; ex-President Grant, fifty-eight; Secretary Sherman, fifty-seven; General Hancock, fifty-six; General McClellan, fifty-four; Senator Bayard, fifty-two; Senator Conklink, fifty-one, and Senator Blaine fifty.

"A Wise Man Changes His Opinion Seldom—A Fool Never."

Some weeks since the Postmaster General instructed Postmasters to refuse to register letters or issue money orders addressed to the Louisiana State Lottery Company, of New Orleans, thus including this Company among those doing a fraudulent business. Having reconsidered his action, and being unable to satisfy himself of anything fraudulent in its operations, he rescinded this order on the 27th of February, and orders all mail facilities extended again to the Company as formerly. Buyers of tickets, therefore, can again send by Registered Letters to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same at 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., for the regular monthly drawing, on Tuesday, April 13th, advertised at length elsewhere in our columns.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

They Decide in Favor of Ten Conventions.

Primaries to be Held on March 20th and the Convention on March 23d.

The Democratic County Committee met at the Court House on Saturday and directed that ten Conventions be called to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The primary elections will be held on March 20th and the conventions on March 23d. Following is the detailed report of the meeting:

PRELIMINARY WORK.

There was a large attendance of members, nearly every district in the county being represented either by the present members or by substitutes. Joseph Hays, Esq., Chairman, presided and C. H. W. Rhue officiated as Secretary. The roll was called and different substitutions were allowed.

Mr. J. C. Barr offered the following:

Resolved, That the Convention or Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention meet on Tuesday, March 23d, and the primaries be held the Saturday preceding, March 20th, in the city districts between the hours of five and seven P. M. and in the country districts from three to five P. M.

Mr. George Guthrie offered as an amendment a resolution covering about the same points.

WANTED TEN CONVENTIONS.

Dr. W. J. Langfitt then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Allegheny county assemble at their usual places of holding elections on Saturday, March 20th, 1880, in the cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M., in the country districts from three to six P. M., and elect one delegate from each district, and two from each undivided district to each Convention.

The delegates from the Forty-second Senatorial district to meet at City Hall, Allegheny, on Tuesday, March 23d, 1880, at 7:30 P. M., and elect one delegate (Senatorial) to the State Convention, to represent said district.

The delegates from the Forty-third Senatorial district to meet in Select Council chamber, on Tuesday, March 23, at 7½ P. M., and elect one Senatorial delegate.

The delegates from the Forty-fourth Senatorial district to meet in Select Council chamber, on Tuesday, the 23d of March, at eleven o'clock A. M., and elect one Senatorial delegate.

The delegates from the Forty-fifth Senatorial district to meet at Salisbury Hall, South Side, on Tuesday, March 23d, at eleven o'clock A. M., and elect one Senatorial delegate.

The delegates from the First Legislative district (Allegheny) to meet in Common Council Chamber, Allegheny, on Tuesday, March 23d, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., and elect three Representative delegates to the State Convention.

The delegates from the Second Legislative district (Pittsburgh) to meet in Select Council Chamber, on Tuesday, March 23d, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., and elect two Representative delegates.

The delegates from the Third Legislative district, to meet at the Ralston School House, on Tuesday, March 23d, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., and elect one Representative delegate.

The delegates from the Fourth Legislative district, to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, March 23d, at eleven o'clock A. M., and elect four Representative delegates.

The delegates from the Fifth Legislative district, to meet at Salisbury's Hall, on Tuesday, March 23d, at eleven o'clock A. M., and elect two Representative delegates.

The delegates from the Sixth Legislative district, to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday, March 23d, at eleven o'clock A. M., and elect two Representative delegates.

HOW THEY LOOK AT IT.

Dr. Langfitt asked that these resolutions be considered as a substitute.

Mr. Guthrie said the motion was out of order.

A Delegate—How can that be out of order when we have been admitting substitutes all morning. [Laughter.]

Mr. Guthrie spoke in favor of a single convention, urging it as the simplest and best way to express the wishes of the party.

Mr. T. D. Casey was opposed to the Democracy departing from the usual custom. The Allegheny Democrats want to elect their delegates without the assistance of Pittsburgh or the rest of the county.

John R. Large, Esq., held that the coming convention being called for a simple and specific purpose, should not be split up. He wanted it to be a unit.

Dr. Langfitt said that Mr. Large's plan was a departure from the established rules of the party.

Mr. Guthrie—That ain't so.

Dr. Langfitt—I have the floor. Every time we have gone out of our usual practices we have put our foot in it.

T. O'Leary, Jr., spoke in favor of one convention.

Col. McKelvy—Let us get the sense of this committee by a direct vote on one or ten conventions. I make a motion to that effect.

VARIOUS POINTS OF ORDER.

Mr. J. C. Barr now withdrew his resolution so as to permit the committee to vote on Col. McKelvey's motion.

Capt. McClelland said that three propositions had been presented. The 23d of March was the time universally agreed upon. He asked that Mr. Barr be allowed to introduce his resolution again. Col. McKelvey reduced his resolution to writing.

Mr. O'Leary—I move that this meeting provide for one convention.

Mr. T. J. Keenan held that all the points in this resolution were embodied in Dr. Langfitt's amendment.

Mr. S. Cosgrave moved to table the McKelvey resolution.

Mr. W. H. Reel—I move that we hold separate conventions.

Mr. O'Leary—I move that we hold a single county convention.

Mr. Reel—I call for the ayes and noes on my motion.

Mr. Moran—I hope the convention will carry out Mr. Reel's motion.

Mr. Keenan spoke against the motion. If Mr. Reel would reduce his motion to writing he would probably take a back seat in favor of Dr. Langfitt's resolution.

Dr. Langfitt—I don't see what objection there can be to my resolution.

Mr. Reel—I withdraw my resolution.

Tim O'Leary—I object to Mr. Reel withdrawing his motion and substituting Dr. Langfitt's resolution.

The chair ruled, therefore, that the motion could not be withdrawn.

Mr. Reel—Then I call for the ayes and nays on this motion.

TEN CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD.

After a good deal more discussion the Chair decided that the vote should be taken on Mr. O'Leary's amendment to Mr Reel's motion. Dr. Langfitt and Mr. J. W. Patterson were appointed tellers and the vote was proceeded with. Those in favor of ten conventions voted "no," and those in favor of one convention voted "aye." The call of the roll was continued until the vote stood, noes, 86; ayes, 42. Mr. O'Leary then asked leave to withdraw his amendment and leave was granted. Dr. E. W. Swetzell, President of the Tilden Club, Ald. O'Donnell and other members of the club also voted in favor of ten conventions.

Dr. Langfitt's resolutions were then taken up, amended in one or two minor features and adopted by acclamation as published above.

Mr. W. P. Beadell moved that Chairman Hays appoint a gentleman to call each of the conventions to order, and the motion was adopted.

A motion was also adopted authorizing the payment of thirty dollars as rent to the Tilden Club, and the committee adjourned.

An Aged Constable.

Jacob Qualk of Pike Run, Washington county, is one of the oldest constables in the State. Last year he refused to run but in February last he was put up by his friends and again elected. He has held the position of constable for thirty years. Mr. Qualk enjoys the esteem and well wishes of all the people in his section of the country.

THE BRIBERY CASES.

Kemble's Plea of Vindication Not Allowed on the Records.

The Trial of Representative Petroff Commenced.

Commonwealth Counsel Sustained in all Questions of Dispute.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, March 8.—At the opening of court this afternoon, pleas of guilty were put in in the cases of Salter, Crawford, Kemble and Rumberger. In the case of Kemble's plea a statement accompanied it in which the accused protested his innocence. Judge Pearson doubted the legality of such a plea, but said he was willing to give it careful consideration. The action of counsel for defense in submitting pleas of guilty is a great surprise to the Commonwealth counsel, and they cannot understand it. Wolfe thinks the object is to avoid exposure of crookedness which would follow the trial. The trial of Chris Long was postponed until to-morrow, owing to his illness. The two witnesses against Representative Smith did not answer to their names. Of the counsel for the defense, Messrs. Mann, Cassidy, Brewster and Albright arrived this morning. The resident counsel were all present when the court opened, and Judge Black and Mr. Carpenter were expected later in the day. The intention of the defense is to have only the weak cases tried.

It is expected that the first case tried will be Emil J. Petroff's, and Representative D. C. Clarke's will follow. Clarke is here with a number of Philadelphians to prove his good character for honesty and integrity. Representative George F. Smith also has witnesses for the same purpose.

The prosecution, it is said, have watched every person of prominence who has visited Harrisburg since the present jury was drawn, for fear the jurors would be tampered with.

THE PREVAILING SENTIMENT.

The prevailing sentiment here is that the defense adopted a discreet policy when they entered pleas of guilty in the cases of Kemble, Rumberger, Salter and Crawford of whose acquittal they had not the remotest hopes. The testimony against the accused before the House Investigating Committee was very strong, but the prosecution claim they would have contributed additional evidence of weight as to their guilt. There is a deep significance in this. The defendants counsel realized that conviction was inevitable, and that the revelations of corruption attending the trial would diminish their chances for mercy at the hands of the court. In the hope that the lightest possible sentence would be imposed they concluded to admit their guilt. The plea entered in Kembles case differed from the others in that it was accompanied by a plea of innocence so far as the indictment referred to the offering money to members of the Legislature. This plea of guilty under protest was filed separately, but the Court will not allow it to be entered on the records. Kemble, Salter and Crawford have indictments of perjury hanging over them, but their council do not think the Commonwealth will require them to answer these charges. To-morrow Representative Smith of Philadelphia, will be tried, if the Commonwealth witnesses should come to time. It is probable that Senator Carpenter, Judge Black and F. B. Gowen, all of whom are here, will take part in the trial. REX.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, March 9.—Upon the opening of Court this morning there was a large attendance which steadily increased during the day. Judge Pearson, upon taking his seat, instructed the District Attorney to call a case. The District Attorney remarked that as no plea had yet been accepted by the Court in the case of W. H. Kemble, he was ready to proceed in that case. Counsel for the defense insisted that the modified plea presented yesterday had been accepted by the Court, but Judge Pearson said that the Court had decided not to accept the plea as entered with the protestation of innocence. If the counsel for the defense desired to put something on record for Kemble's vindication in the future they could do so, but the Court could admit nothing but the plea of guilty. If they received the protests as a part of the plea judgement could not be entered. The Court then ordered a plea of guilty to be entered, allowing the defense to file a paper in vindication of their clients. The counsel for Kemble retired to the library to draw up the vindication which they thought the accused deserved, remaining out of the Court House about an hour. While in consultation they also discussed a proprosition to ask the Court for a postponement of sentence in the cases in which pleas had been entered, and a continuance of the rest of the suits.

The counsel for the plaintiff also held a consultation. After a tedious wait Judge Pearson became impatient, and ordered the District Attorney to call another case and go ahead. Mr. Mann now appeared, and his remark that the defence would soon put in an appearance calmed the Judge's irritation, although he took occasion to remark that "counsel had a pow-wow long enough to make an Indian treaty." The District Attorney called for the forfeiture of Kemble's bail, and suggested the propriety of sentencing those who had pleaded guilty. The Court would not entertain the proposition, and insisted on calling a case for trial. Mr. Mann filed Kemble's plea and a separate protest, asserting his innocence of the charge of offering money to members of the Legislature. Judge Pearson required to be added to the protest the words: "This protest not to be considered any part of the record."

Judge Pearson next directed the District Attorney to call another case. The District Attorney then called the case of Representative Petroff, and F. Carroll Brewster announced that the defendant was ready for trial.

While the jury was being impannelled Simonton and Gowan got into a wrangle regarding the jury, which Judge Pearson stopped by stating amidst the argument that he would decide in favor of the Commonwealth. The Court then adjourned until two P. M.

PETROFF'S TRIAL.

The empanneling of the jury in the Petroff case was accompanied by very little difficulty, the challenges having been very few. The Commonwealth gained its first victory in a demand that four objectionable jurors be stood aside. Judge Pearson originally opposed the claim, but the authorities cited by Col. F. B. Gowen convinced him that his construction of the law was erroneous, and he decided in favor of the Commonwealth. The examination of the first witnesses called showed that the defense had determined to interpose all possible barriers to the expeditious trial of the case. Objection was made to the admission as evidence of the House Journal, showing the legislative progress of the Riot Claims act and the original Relief bill.

The Court appeared to regard their objections as frivolous, and ruled them all against the defense Judge Pearson, at one stage of the proceedings, jocularly asked whether it would be required to prove that there was a Legislature in 1879.

Only two witnesses were examined, Representative Watson of Mercer having been on the stand nearly two hours. His testimony was substantially the same as given by him before the House Investigating Committee.

In his cross-examination of the witness, Judge Brewster obtained from him an admission that he spoke truthfully when he testified in a way that Petroff had offered him no money. This was only a slice of the evidence, and after a vigorous fight, Mr. Gowen succeeded in having admitted additional testimony, showing that the witness construed the suggestions of Petroff as efforts to control his vote for the Riot Claims bill.

The defense also objected to the witness defining the word "rooster," but the Court decided that it might be done for the enlightenment of the jury. Watson had been asked, according to Petroff, to be a rooster, and the witness explained that rooster meant a member who sold his vote. Every point of the Commonwealth has been sustained thus far. REX.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF KEMBLE, SALTER, CRAWFORD AND RUMBERGER.

Of the four men who have entered pleas of guilty Mr. William H. Kemble is probably the best known in this city and throughout the State, being prominent in banking, political and passenger railway circles. He has been an active Republican politician, but has never been a candidate for office except before the Legislature in 1865 and 1866, when he was elected and re-elected State Treasurer. He served in the Republican National Committee for a number of years, retiring a few months since in favor of Senator Cameron as the representative from Pennsylvania. Charles B. Salter is an ex-Representative from the Frankford district of Philadelphia, having been twice elected, and was an active member of the Republican side of the House. Jesse R. Crawford is a Blair county man and an active Democrat. He has several times been the candinate of his party for office, including Congress, but the Republican majority has always been a bar to his ambition. William F. Rumberger is a Republican member of the House from Armstrong, who had his first legislative experience last winter. He was born in 1816. He became a woolen manufacturer and is still in that business. He was a deputy United States marshal in 1860 and served as a Justice of the Peace from 1863 to 1868.

IS IT A FARCE.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 10.—The indications are that the Legislative bribery trials will end in a grand farce. The four principal criminals have confessed the justice of the charges against them, but they will probably receive a very light sentence which will be imposed on the 29th inst.

This evening the counsel for the prosecution and defence importune the Court to continue the cases remaining for trial until the April term, which means that they will not be further prosecuted, in fact, it was stated that the object of the continuance was preliminary to the withdrawal of the charges of corrupt solicitation of the members of the Legislature. Judge Pearson at first refused to grant a postponement, but finally yielded to the demands of the pleaders.

The number of defendants left to be tried is six. The whole of to-day was occupied in the trial of Representative Petroff. Senater Carpenter made the opening address for the Commonwealth and Col. Gowen, President of the Reading railroad, closed. The latters address was repeatedly applauded, once so loudly that the Court rebuked the audience for its course. Gowen closed as follows:

"For the first time in probably twenty years we have been brought face to face with an acknowledged crime, with a crime that has sapped the very foundations of society, with a crime that has destroyed the grandeur and glory of this Commonwealth, and which has made this State, in which I was born and hope to die, a by word in the other States of the Union. God knows how long we would have had to wait until the good citizens of this State would have made an effort to cure this festering sore, which, like a cancer, was eating its way into the very heart of the Commonwealth. At last we have to meet face to face some of the men who are shown to be guilty of causing this stain, and now from every part of this State, from the shores of Lake Erie, and from the banks of the Ohio to the waters of the broad Delaware, and from the pine forests of the North to our Southern borders an eager people are looking up to you as their savior to meet out justice to these men. If you believe these men to be guilty will you destroy the righteous expectancy of a great Commonwealth, will you permit this unpunished wrong that has been casting its black shadows and blight over the people of this State for an indefinite length of time to continue on unpunished, or will you lay your hands upon it and help to stamp it out for ever from the pages of this Commonwealth." REX.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

MISS JOSEPHINE MATCHETT of Bulger station on the Pan Handle railroad, was struck by an accommodation train on Saturday and had one foot smashed and was cut about the head.

AN aged lady named Gibson who has been living by herself in a small house near Middlesex, Butler county, died last Thursday from paralysis. Her house in being searched was found to contain $790 in a cask secreted in a corner, and numerous smaller sums packed away in cracks and crevices.

THE Leferer murder case came up for trial before Judge Bredin of Butler yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Forquer and Messrs. Bowser and McCandless appear for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Thompson, Scott, Greer and McQuistion for the defense. The trial excites great interest.

THE Pennsylvania Millers' State Association have appointed the following commission to look after the interest of Pennsylvania exhibitors at the Millers' International exhibition, to be held at Cincinnati June next: W. Latimer, Small, York; Isaac M. Thomas, Wilkesbarre; S. L. Levan, Lancaster; F. J. Schoch, Selinsgrove, Snyder county; John Hoffer, Harrisburg; D. M. Bear, Roaring Springs, Blair county; Frank Hays, Lock Haven.

WASHINGTON.

Another Political Field Day in the House.

Brother Jonathan Vannote After the Bolivian Mission.

The Curtin-Yocum Case to be Called up To-day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TAKING CARE OF PETTIS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—S. Newton Pettis, who was not satisfied with the mission to Bolivia, and left his post to come home and try for a better place, has at last succeded in forcing the fraudulent administration to recognize his claims, and his name was accordingly sent to the Senate to-day to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory. Pettis threatened to run for Congress against Dick if he was not taken care of, and thus secured the Cameron influence. Now that Pettis is out of the way Senator Roberts will oppose Dick as a candidate for Congress.

HOUSE'S SPEECH.

The speech of Representative House today on Hostetler's bill, prohibiting political assessments upon Government employes was a powerful arraignment of Hayes' fraudulent and hypocritical administration and a through exposure (if any had been needed) of the hollowness of his civil service reform professions. Mr. House dealt in plain words, dwelt upon the great fraud of 1876 by which Tilden was cheated out of the Presidency, and commented upon the manner in which the Returning Board thieves had been rewarded. He adverted to the removal of Cornell and the subsequent efforts of Hayes and his Cabinet to elect him Governor of New York. He spoke for two hours and a quarter and made every word tell. He was listened to with attention and frequently applauded.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators are determined to inject all the partisan rancor they can into the Fitz John Porter case and to that end held a caucus this morning, and resolved to speak and vote against it as a political measure. They are not trying the case on its merits and care nothing about law or evidence.

DUTY ON PAPER.

The action of the Ways and Means Committee in granting the advocates of the reduction of the duty on paper and materials entering into the manufacture of paper, a hearing on Friday, is regarded as an indication that something will yet be done by Congress to lighten the burdens of the newspaper publishers, incident to the recent marked rise in the price of paper. The general desire from all parts of the country, as expressed by the petitions daily coming in, will probably force the Committee to report Fort's bill favorably. T. H.

[By Associated Press.]

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House Committee on Judiciary agreed to report favorably to the House of Representatives Thompson's bill, to regulate the number and pay of United States Supervisors of Election and special Deputy Marshals appointed under sections 2,012 and 2,021 Revised Statutes. The bill was amended by the committee by the addition of a section relating to arrests on election days, and provides that not more than one deputy marshal shall be appointed in any voting precinct or district by the Marshal of the Department in which such city or town may be situated; that supervisors appointed by and under the authority of section 2,012 of the Revised Statutes, and deputy marshals allowed by 2,021, as modified herein, shall not receive more than one dollar and a half per day for their services, and Marshals shall not serve more than three days, and Supervisors more than six days, for which they receive pay; that no other fees shall be charged for any services of said officers to the United States, nor shall any other fees be paid them out of the public Treasury; that no fees shall be paid except in pursuance of an express appropriation by Congress for that purpose; that it shall not be lawful for any Deputy Marshal or Supervisor of Election or any person acting by their authority, to arrest or imprison on election day any election officer acting as such under and by virtue of election or appointment under any State law, for any offense against the election laws of the United States or of any State, but a warrant or process for such offense may be executed at any time after the close of such election day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1880.

A POLITICAL FIELD DAY.

This was another political field day in the House. Tom Young, Ben Butterworth and other Republicans defended Hayes' fraudulent administration and civil Service reform hypocrisy against the telling thrusts of Mr. House. Young charged that House was trying to inaugurate a Tilden boom in Congress and Butterworth ranted about slavery, waved the bloody shirt and defended the corrupt political practices of the Radical party. The Republicans will vote solid against Hostetler's bill to prohibit political assessments, but it will pass the House, and if the Senate takes it up in time Mr. Hayes will either have to sign it or stultify all his professions by a veto, which last he is certain to do. Russell Errett obtained leave to print a speech opposing the bill.

CURTIN-YOCUM.

Chairman Springer of the Elections Committee, will call up the Curtin-Yocum case to-morrow, unless antagonized by Hostetler with his political assessment bill or other Democrats who have measures pending. While the report on the contested election is a question of the highest privilege, the Democratic majority is so slender that it will require every vote to adopt a majority report declaring for a new election, and Springer will not participate in the matter if thereby he will incur the risk of defeat.

DUTY ON PAPER.

The representatives of the New York *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, Chicago *Times*, *Tribune* and other influential newspapers, are here using their utmost endeavors to have the duty on printing paper reduced or taken off altogether. Russell of Massachusetts, and another member of the House are large manufacturers of pulp, and will resist with all their influence any attempt to change the existing duties on paper.

THE BOLIVIAN MISSION.

Now that Pettis has retired from the Bolivian mission the applicants for the place are crowding in with their claims. Among those already announced are Reverend J. Vannote of Pittsburgh, H. B. Bowser of Mercer, and Mr. Dillingham of Titusville. The salary is $3,500 per annum.

JADVIN'S APPOINTMENT.

As was expected Hayes has nominated Mr. Jadvin, Republican, to be Census Supervisor of the Fifth Census district in place of John M. Clark, Democrat, rejected by the Senate on account of the opposition of Wallace. Jadvin's friends claim he will be confirmed.

AFTER A NEW DEAL.

McManis, Leeds, Rowan and Roberts, Republican ring chieftains of Philadelphia, are here with Collector Fulton, whose term is about out, and called on Sherman to-day. It is said they are trying for a new deal all around in the Federal offices, which will put Leeds in the postoffice, Hartranft in the Collectors office and so on around the circle.

THE KELLOGG CONTEST.

Senator Hill of Georgia, who is preparing the majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Kellogg case, expects to have it ready to submit next Monday. The report will recommend the seating of Spofford. T. H.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Hayes' Message on the Isthmus Canal Project.

Arrival of Grant's Agent in Panama —British Bluster.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following message was received by the Senate to-day:

To the Senate: I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of State and accompanying papers in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 11th of February last, requesting "Copies of all correspondence between this Government and any foreign government since February, 1869, respecting the ship canal across the Isthmus between North American and South America, together with copies of any project of treaties respecting the same which the Department of State may have proposed or submitted since that date to any foreign power or its diplomatic representatives."

In further compliance with the resolution of the Senate, I deem it proper to state briefly my opinion as to the policy of the United States with respect to the construction of an inter oceanic canal by any route across the American Isthmus. The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to surrender this control to any European Power or to any combination of European Powers. If the existing treaties between the United States and other nations, or if the rights of sovereignity or priority of other nations stand in the way of this policy, a contingency which is not apprehended, suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject consistently with the rights of the nations to be affected by it. The capital invested by corporations or citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must in a great degree look for protection to one or more of the great Powers of the world. No European Power can intervene for such protection without adopting measures on this continent which the United States would deem wholly inadmissible. It the protection of the United States is relied upon, the United States must exercise such a control as will enable this country to protect its national interests and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work.

An inter-oceanic canal across the American Isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coastline of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries, while its relations to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defence, our unity, peace and safety, are matters of permanent consideration to the people of the United States. No other great Power, would under similar circumstances fail to assert rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare. Without urging further grounds of my opinion, I repeat in conclusion that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such a supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests. This, I am quite sure, will be found not only compatible with, but promotive of, the widest and most permanent advantage to commerce and civilization.

[Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1880.

DE LESSEPS ON THE CANAL.

M. De Lesseps appeared before the House Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee this morning and made a long statement through Mr. Appleton, his interpreter. His remarks were upon the feasibility of the different canal schemes. He regarded the Panama as the most practical and cheapest. His objection to the Nicaraugua route was that an immense number of locks would be required and large ships would be delayed five or six days in passing through them. He thinks a powerful Government like the United States should hold the majority of stock so that it could control all offices of the company, both administrative and judicial, and in that case the canal would be freed from all political complications. If the United States does not take charge of it, the offices would be located in Paris. He has nothing to do with the political questions involved, his coming here being simply in his capacity as an engineer. M. De Lesseps stated, in an interview with President Hayes, that the same political complications had to be overcome in building the Suez Canal as have now arisen in relation to the Isthmus Canal.

Mr. Conger asked De Lesseps what he meant by the statement that the administrative, financial and judicial affairs of the Canal Company would be in pairs. De Lesseps replied that the company would be controlled by its stockholders like any other business enterprise. There was no official control by any Government contemplated. If a majority of the stock of the company was subscribed for by the United States citizens, the headquarters of the company might be placed at New York, Washington or elsewhere. That was allowed by the concession. Mr. Hutchings asked what government would be called upon in case protection would be needed. De Lesseps replied that the United States Government has representatives all over the world, and they can answer when such a question comes up It would be better and more natural for the headquarters of the company to be in the United States. The assembly of shareholders is sovereign, and can dispose of that question.

Mr. Conger—Is it not the intention that judicial decisions in regard to the canal shall be all at Paris, and that the courts there shall take cognizance of all questions that shall arise.

De Lesseps replied that that clause was inserted merely to cover the case of any question arising among the stockholders, but was not intended to affect any governmental question touching the canal.

BRITISH BLUSTER.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A special London cable has the following: "The *Standard* this morning, referring to the United States claim for preponderating influence in the Panama canal, says this presentation the British Government is bound to watch and if necessary to resist. No more at Panama than at Suez can the preponderating influence of another Power be allowed to lay hands on the trate of England."

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Graphic Description of the Famine in Ireland.

Speculation on the Coming Elections in England.

Hartmann the Nihilist to Sail for America.

IRELAND.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMINE.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. George H. Hepworth, in a letter to the donors of the *Herald* fund, has the following to say of the famine after a visit to a number of small settlements in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo:

"The people did not know of my coming and could not prepare for any dramatic display of wretchedness and want unawares. I searched every corner of scores of houses for any means of subsistence, and came back at night with an aching heart. I had seen what it would do you all good to see. Even after hearing it I am sure you will increase your gifts, generous as they have been, until this great chasm of distress can be bridged over. When I tell you that I have seen men utterly break down when I slipped a paltry shilling into their hands, and women clutch a loaf of bread as though they were afraid that some one would suddenly appear to take it from them, you can faintly imagine what I have experienced in the last few days. The friend that accompanied me observed "I felt a large lump in my throat all the time. I could find no fitting language in which to express my sorrow and my sympathy."

The first case that I remember is that of an old woman, who sat on the muddy threshhold of her hut as we went by lifting up her hands as if in supplication, and crying, "Nothing has passed my lips for twenty-four hours." I never knew the value of a loaf of bread till that moment. When we gave her half a loaf of bread she took it with the eagerness of a famished dog. She trembled with age and weakness (for she was over seventy years of age), and hunger had reduced her to the likeness of a skeleton. There was a glare in her eye that told of famine. She stood in the middle of the road, and thanked God that Americans had not forgotten Ireland. It was hours before I could get away from that haunting, haggard face.

Nor shall I soon forget the sight which I saw in another hut. The mother of seven children was holding the youngest, a girl of a few months, in a frantic embrace, moaning as she rocked to and fro. She looked up with a startled gaze as we entered the door, which we could only do by bending, and gave a low cry, as though in very terror. After a few minutes she was reassured—for she thought me an agent of the landlord, sent to evict her. Then she told me she had had nothing to eat for many days except a poor bole of Indian meal, which a relief committee had given her, and for which she was thankful enough. She added that, being half starved herself, it was impossible for her to supply milk for her babe. She would be compelled to see it die by inches in her arms. But for the meal which the relief committee supplied, the family would have literally had nothing to eat.

But I can not recite all the individual instances. Let me give you a sample of what I saw in many scores of huts, and a few which are thatched and of stone, and stand on the edge of a bog, which affords them peat for fuel. They contain three small rooms, one is the room where the household lives. Through a small hole in its roof the kitchen smoke is generally forced to escape. There is almost a peat famine this year, on account of the wet weather. The only fuel consists of a bunch of green twigs. Another room is for the cow—if they are happy enough to possess one, which is very rarely the case. The cow is part of the family, and always goes through the front door. In the third room, which is probably eight or nine feet square, the family sleep. They have one bed, with two thin, worn out blankets, and here four of a household of nine must sleep, not lengthwise, but crosswise, covering them selves as best they can.

The rest pile up a small bundle of straw in the corner and sleep on it. Pressed by hunger they have eaten all their store of potatoes, and the only food in the whole house is a few pounds of Indian meal, which they mix with water and make into a "stirabout," this is all they have, and all they will have until the autumn. What wonder then that they should be disheartened and discouraged?

It is my hope and prayer that the American people will not feel that enough has been already done. Pinched as the Irish are to-day, their condition is one of comparative ease in comparison with that in which they will find themselves in the course of a few weeks. From the early part of April until the first crop is reaped, that will be the season of their real trouble, of their actual struggle for existence. Feed them until the middle of the summer, and the blessings of the whole of Ireland will rest on your generous hearts. The committee have money, but it is not enough to last until the end of the famine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECULATION ON THE COMING ELECTIONS —DECLINE IN STOCKS.

LONDON, March 10.—The stock exchange showed the effect of the approaching dissolution of Parliament yesterday, in a sharp decline in consols and most home securities on the theory that the general election means an increased demand for money. It is calculated that expenditures of the candidates will aggregate over two million pounds, which amount must be withdrawn from London and sent to the Provinces. There was a severe panic in water stocks as the dissolution of Parliament is the practical abandonment of the bill.

It is said Shaws address in reply to the Prime Ministers manifesto represents the tone to be adopted by his Home Rule followers. It is calculated that in Ireland seven Conservatives will lose there seats and be replaced by Home Rulers, that eight Conservatives will be replaced by Liberals, and that two Liberals will be replaced by Home Rulers. On the other hand the several Home Rule contests will be watched narrowly, and where opportunity offers a Conservative will be brought forward. The Home Rulers count on returning with seventy votes and claim thirty of these will support Parnell.

PILGRIM OF LOVE.

The attendants around the Empress Eugenie are packing up bag and baggage for Her Majesty's pilgrimage of love to South Africa. From all persons in high estate, and from many low tenements, testimonies of symhathy are pouring in at Camden House, wishing the bereft mother, crushed Empress and tearful widow the blessings of a protective Providence on this mournful journey. A mother's affection and sorrow—a son's dreadful death—disarm curt criticism and thrust aside rude ribaldry. M. Rouher and daughter, both warmly attached friends and admirers of the ill-fated Empress, have arrived to pay their respects, and it is expected that many others will follow before the time of her departure, which has been fixed for the 24th inst.

Marquis Hartington has issued an address to the electors of Northeast Lancashire, which constitutes the manifesto of the Liberal party.

RUSSIA.

THE DISCHARGE OF HARTMANN—FANNY LEAR'S FANTASTIC FROLICS.

LONDON, March 10.—Advices from St. Petersburg allege that the newspaper stories of a coldness toward France in Governmental circles, caused by the refusal to extradite Hartmann, are entirely sensational. The Russian press is irate, and has indulged in some strong language, but the Government calmly accepts the situation. It is understood that all the European powers indorse the course of France in this matter. Hartmann will sail immediately for the United States.

The publication of the letters of Fanny Lear, the American adventuress, caused the nominal arrest of Duke Constantine. The matter was subsequently adjusted through the interposition of General Melikoff. Lear is reported defiant and aggressive.

The preparations for the campaign against the Turcomans are completed, and active operations are about to begin.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—A great fire occurred on Monday at the weaving works in Moscow. The entire building was destroyed. Twenty-four persons were burned to death and twenty-nine injured. The authorities are alarmed for the safety of the State Bank. Numerous precautions have been taken, extra watchmen placed on the guard and everybody entering or leaving the building is questioned by the police.

ITALY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF GUISEPPI MAZZANIE.

ROME, March 10.—To-day being the anniversary of Guiseppi Mazzanie, the Italian patriot, a number of Republicans proceeded to the Capital and placed wreaths on a bust of the deceased. The police seized some illegal Irredenta emblems and arrested Signor Fratte for a violent speech.

BAYARD SPEAKS.

The Delaware Senator in Defense of Justice.

A Calm and Dispassionate Review of the Porter Case.

An Avalanche of Tariff Bills Presented in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1880.

Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate advocating the adoption of the Randolph substitute, authorizing Gen. Porter's reappointment as Colonel. Mr. Bayard had listened with pleasure to the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) but he regretted to see a careful, acute and able address, offered by a constitutional lawyer of eminence to his associates in this chamber, wound up by disfigurement at its close of a very poor appeal to partisan prejudice. It was an unworthy ending of a brilliant address. If there can be a case in which partisan prejudice should be still, surely this is the case. The theme before the American people is public justice. It is what is due not simply to the individual immediately affected by our action. It is what is due to the name of public justice and to the reputation of the American Government. Partisan feeling has no just place in such a discussion and cannot be introduced without great injury to the person introducing it. As has been fitly said:

"The face of justice may be darkened by a frown, But never disfigured by a sneer."

Nor I may say, distorted by a joke. A Republican President and his advisors, recommend this measure to the attention of Congress, and this fact alone should divest the matter of party significance.

Mr. BAYARD denied that the jurisdiction of the courts martial was co-equal with that of the civil courts. A fundamental distinction between the military and civil courts is this. The civil court can at all times see whether court martial has broken the law that created it or not. A court martial cannot pretend to examine into, or question the judgments of a civil court. The civil court can interfere with a court martial to prevent its unlawful exercise of jurisdiction.

It has been alleged that the President had no constitutional power to summon a Board of Review in the Porter case because the matter was ended with the court martial, and could never be reviewed. Can it be that in a civilized country gross, palpable, admitted injustice, can never be remedied? Can it be that the judgment of courts martial, suddenly called amid the passions of war, when justice could not be heard in the roar of cannon, can never be changed even if it be found unjust? Must a Government founded to secure justice to all, refuse justice to a man who for seventeen years has writhed under the agony of an unjust sentence? In 1874 Congress passed a bill authorizing the granting of an honorable discharge to George A. Aims, late a Captain in the Tenth United States cavalry, with back pay to date from the time of his dismissal in 1870, by a court martial. Thus a dishonorable cashierment was changed by Congressional action into an honorable discharge, Congress being convinced of the injustice of the sentence.

Mr. LOGAN stated that in Aims' case there was no evidence that the President had approved the sentence and therefore the proceedings of the court were void in any event. This was not a parallel case with the present one.

Mr. BAYARD said, the fact was that Aims was out of the army by reason of the action of a court martial and that that action was reversed by Congress. This was an illustration of the very power he (Bayard) now hoped to see exercised in this case. As to charge that Porter delayed bringing up his army on the 29th, and finally retreated in the face of the enemy, it has been proved that there was no such general engagement on the 29th as McDowell swore to. McDowell made a frightful mistake in making that charge, for he confused the 29th with the 30th of August. He was misled by the reading of Jackson's report, which referred to the 30th not the 29th, and only discovered his mistake while testifying before the Board of Review, so that the whole fabric of McDowell's testimony on which Porter was convicted rested on a mistake. As to the disobedience of the 4:30 order, another fact brought out before the Board of Review was that Porter did not get the dispatch until after six o'clock in the evening. As to the events of the 30th they redound to the glory, and not to the shame, of Fitz John Porter. Stonewall Jackson, than whom no man was a better judge of bravery, reported to his commanding officer that the attacks were made with such fury and gallantry by the United States forces that nothing but a fortunate reinforcement sent by Longstreet prevented his overthrow. Fitz John Porter directed those attacks, and it was his courage and that of his men, which came so near overwhelming the Southern army. That which was intended for his shame will stand forever a monument of his courage, fidelity and ardor. These facts cannot be rubbed out or slurred over. They will burn themselves into the consciences of the American people so long as the memory shall last. [Applause.] The dispatch of McClellan to Porter exhorting him to support Pope was written at the request of Lincoln, who had heard rumors of ill feeling among the offices, but these were mere rumors. Porter's response to McClellan revealed the true spirit in which he had been acting. It is as follows:

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 10 A. M., September 2, 1862.

You may rest assured that all your friends, as well as every lover of his country, will ever give as they have given, to General Pope their cordial co-operation and constant support in the execution of all orders and plans. Our killed, wounded and enfeebled troops attest our devoted duty.

[Signed] F. J. PORTER, Major General Commanding.

As to the money appropriated by the bill it was not even to be mentioned in consideration of the suffering by Porter for seventeen years by reason of this unjust sentence. It has been said that we will hear from the country if we pass this bill. He hoped so; but he wanted the country to hear from him first. He was not waiting for the echo of popular approval or condemnation. He would be an unworthy representative of intelligent people if he did not care to vote on his own conviction of right.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that the Board of Inquiry could be called only on the request of an accused officer.

Mr. BAYARD said that was the case only when they were called by the commanding officer. The statute provides that the President might call it at any time.

Mr. LOGAN held that such a board could not inquire into the conduct of a man now a citizen.

Mr. BAYARD claimed that it could investigate what a man did when a soldier.

Commercial clubs in the leading States are using their influence to secure the enactment of a new bankrupt law.

THE LEFEVER MURDER.

Lefever's Story About His Wife Falling Down Stairs.

The Lefever murder trial at Butler still attracts considerable attention. On Tuesday Miss Louisa McCaskey testified to having found blood on the door step. She stated that it appeared as if it had been rubbed on purposely to make it seem as if Mrs. Lefever fell down stairs. She was told by Lefever himself that this was the way the women met her death. Lefever's step-son testified to having witnessed several quarrels between him and his wife. Nothing new was developed from the testimony taken yesterday morning. Mrs. Long, Wm. Harbison, and Susan Harbison said that Lefever told them that his wife went up stairs to get some beans for dinner and had fallen down stairs, killing herself. Miss Susan stated that it was not necessary for the woman to go up stairs, as there were plenty of beans on the first floor. The case was still on trial when our report closed.

The Western Wheat Crop.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—The *Price Current* publishes to-morrow morning special returns from nearly three hundred points in the West in regard to the growing wheat crop, indicating almost uniformly favorable condition and flattering prospects, especially in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan. In Missouri complaints are exceptional. In Nebraska the winter crop is generally reported favorable. Wet weather has done harm in Illinois, while in Kansas and Iowa there are complaints of dry weather, but the average crop is expected. Most serious complaints of winter killing come from Wisconsin. With increased acreage generally reported, the *Price Current* regards the promise favorable for an unusually large yield of winter wheat, while returns from spring wheat sections indicate an increased acreage of this crop.

P. A. Sawyer, recently Deputy Secretary of Maine, has refused to testify before the Legislative Committee on the State seal question, and was held to await the action of the House.

The jury in the Lewis will conspiracy case, tried at Trenton, N. J., returned a verdict of guilty as to all the conspirators with the recommendation of Bradford to mercy.

THE invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" nature's great restorer. It is wonderful.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

The difference between Hernia and Rupture explained, together with the varied kinds of Hernia and suitable surgical and mechanical treatment, with every sort of trusses, by

DR. KEYSER, 240 PENN AVENUE.

no24:d&W

DIED.

FLANIGAN—On Tuesday, March 9, 1880, PATRICK FLANIGAN.

FREW—At his residence, Fifth avenue, East End, on Tuesday, March 9, 1880, at 7:30 P. M. WILLIAM FREW, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

DUNCAN—At Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., on Sabbath, March 7, 1880, at 11 o'clock P. M., EDWARD DE BARENNE, eldest son of Caroline de B. and the late Wm. C. Duncan, aged sixteen years and nine months.

PAXSON—On Thursday evening, March 4, 1880, LIZZIE, wife of Atwood Paxson, and daughter of Wm. F. and Elizabeth Brandon.

STRAUB—Thursday afternoon, March 6, 1880, at 1:30 o'clock, WILBERT H., son of Herman and Amanda Straub, aged three years and eight months.

SMITH—On Thursday, March 4, 1880, at the residence of the parents, Hazelwood avenue, Twenty-third ward, city, NANCY HANNAH, daughter of Robert and Margaret L. Smith, aged ten years and six months.

MEGRAW—On Thursday evening, March 4, at 9 o'clock, JENNIE COOPER, youngest daughter of John and Rachael Megraw, aged nine months.

WILLSON—On Thursday morning, March 4, 1880, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLSON, aged seventy-two years.

MEGARY—On Thursday, March 4, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., ANNIE M., only daughter of Jas. and Mary A. Megarry, aged two years, one month and twenty-one days.

DAY—On Wednesday, March 3, 1880, at 1 P. M., ANZI B. DAY, son of George C. and Rachel L. Day, aged three months and three days.

SHEARER—On Wednesday, March 3, 1880, at 7:20 A. M., ANNIE J., daughter of Hiram and Mary Shearer, aged two years and five months.

BYERS—Wednesday, March 3, 1880, at 2 P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH BYERS, aged eighty-two years.

ROBERTSON—On Sunday, March 7, 1880, MARY J., wife of Richard S. Robertson.

LANIGAN—On Saturday morning, March 6, 1880, PATRICK LANIGAN, aged forty eight years.

STACKHOUSE—At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, March 6, 1880, BESSIE, infant daughter of Andrew J. and the late Clara L. Stackhouse, aged twenty-three months.

GRUBBS—Monday morning, March 8, 1880, at 1 o'clock, THOMPSON W. GRUBBS, aged forty-seven.

THRENHAUSER—Monday morning, March 8, 1880, at 11 o'clock, BIRDY ISABELLA, twin daughter of J. and Katie Threnhauser, aged four months and two weeks.

HAFFEY—At the residence of her husband, No. 679 Penn avenue, Mrs. MARY EMMA ANDERSON, wife of F. K. Haffey.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the *sole proprietors* of the *genuine*

DR. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition

AROUND ABOUT US.

Interesting News From Neighboring Towns.

Three Men Drowned at Beaver—Fire at Petrolia—Stump Creek Well.

HAMILTON BUTTS, a coal miner employed near Washington, Pa., was killed by a fall of slate on Thursday.

THREE crack shots from Pittsburgh and three from Washington, Pa., will indulge in a shooting match at the latter place today.

PARKS SWARTZFAYER, aged twelve years, who lived with Miles Dole at Shippenville, shot himself on Wednesday afternoon.

CONSIDERABLE new oil territory is being developed in the vicinity of Titusville, and some of the oil men are "wildcating" and prospecting.

THE saloon keepers of Temperanceville, opposite Monongahela City, have employed watchmen to guard their property from the incendiary's torch.

KENNEDY HONEST, the lad who was shot by a colored youth named William Bolden, at Brownsville, last week, cannot recover, his physician says. Bolden is in jail.

WORRELL, the alleged Washington county incendiary, was over in the Clearfield coal regions a few days ago, and was last seen making his way towards Harrisburg.

FORTY grinders in the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works are out on a strike for an advance of fifteen per cent. Twenty forkmakers have also given notice that they will strike unless the same advance be given them.

THE western mining fever still continues in Clarion county. A large number will leave that town in the spring for Colorado. A company has been formed in Monroeville called the "Monroe Mining Company," for operating in Arizona.

DR. BECHTEL of Harrisburg, has been arrested on a charge of producing an abortion on Mrs. Engelbright, the wife of an engineer in that city. Before her death Mrs. Engelbright made a statement implicating Dr. Bechtel, but the latter charges that the woman committed the act herself.

THE Westmoreland County Agricultural Society have elected R. S. Jamison President, Henry Kettering Secretary, and George F. Huff Treasurer. The ninth annual fair will be held on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September and the 1st of October. Thomas Donohoe, the retiring President, has acted in that capacity for eight years past.

G. W. ARNOD, ESQ., of Clarion, sold last Thursday over fifteen hundred acres of land, mostly timbered, in Jefferson and Clearfield counties in different lots, to C. H. Prescott, Ira Carrier and R. J. Nicholson. Total consideration, $55,400. Within the past eighteen months Mr. Arnold has sold real estate aggregating in value over $175,000, receiving in cash payments on these sales over $100,000.

A. J. BEATY & SONS of Steubenville, Ohio, have just put up the largest glass works stack in the world. The stack is 102 feet high from the botton of the pit and 81 feet high from the floor. Its diameter at the floor is 27 feet 2 inches, and at the top 9 feet 1 inch. This stack will contain thirteen pots, increasing the capacity one-half. The foundations of the stack and of the gas pit contain 1,500 perches of stone. A stack is to be built at Bridgeport after the same pattern.

ORDERS have been received at the railroad machine shops in Altoona for the building of eighty-nine locomotives. Of these eleven are of class B; two of class C, passenger locomotives, anthracite coal burners; six of class E, for the Richmond & Danville road; sixty, class I, Modocs, and ten class K, passenger. Taken in connection with the repairs to locomotives, and the filling of the new orders, the machinists and other mechanics and laborers will be kept fully employed the whole year.

THE Butler and Lawrence Coal, Iron and Ore Association owns 28,600 acres of undeveloped iron lands in Butler and Lawrence counties, extending from Butler to the Slipperyrock regions. About ten years ago Mr. McHenry, the English capitalist, purchased these lands for $500,000 from the Association, and paid $20,000 to secure the bargain, but afterward surrendered it and forfeited the amount he had paid. The President recommended sale of the lands. The surrounding coal and ore territory is being leased and capitalists are developing the lands. A committee has been appointed to arrange for the disposal of the property.

EDENSBURG *Freeman*: The name of ex-Sheriff Baumer of Johnstown, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for State Senator. Our townsman, F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., is also credited with having started a boom of his own in the same direction, and it is even intimated that Hon. L. D. Woodruff wouldn't object to cross the hall from the House to the Senate chamber of Harrisburg, provided the Democrats of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district should esteem him the right man for the place. All of which is as it should be, provided, of course, the best man wins in the end.

TRIPLE DROWNING AT BEAVER.

A sad call of triple drowning occurred on Saturday afternoon at Beaver. Ferryman Volhart of the Phillipsburg ferry, took into his skiff to row him across the river an old gentleman named Doty, who had been attending court, and was returning to his home, four miles back of Phillipsburg. They had only rowed out about thirty feet when the boat was borne down the stream by a swift current, and came in contact with a rope, one end of which was tied to the first pier of the bridge, the other being fastened to a loaded coal flat. Mr. Doty was dumped out into the water, but caught the rope and held himself above the water. The ferryman rowed back to shore, and took into the skiff Calvin Morgan, a teamster of Beaver, and the two went to Mr. Doty's rescue. They pulled the boat out by holding to the rope, and in doing so pushed the rope down so that Doty was submerged. When the skiff reached him he grasped one side and overturned it, and Morgan and Volhart were both dumped into the river. Doty and Volhart both sunk, Morgan struck out for shore, but was seized with cramps when within a few feet of a pole extended to him by a lady, and he was also drowned. Mr. Doty was a married man, having a family of children, and followed the business of weaving. Morgan was unmarried and was thirty-five years old. Volhart, the ferryman, had ferried between Phillipsburg and Stone's Point for the last fifteen years. He leaves a wife and family of grown up children.

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD.

A charter has been granted for the construction of the proposed narrow gauge road from Bradford through the Kendall creek valley to Bordell City, in the heart of the present Cole creek operations. The road will be called the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua railroad, and it is proposed to obtain the right of way and push the road to completion at as early a day in the coming summer as possible. The directors of the railroad company are John J. Carter of Titusville, President; Richard G. Taylor, Wilson S. Bissell, Peter Rafferty, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert G. Persons, Aurora, N. Y.; Robert F. Ewing, Pine Valley, N. Y.; W. W. Brown, F. E. Boden, Bradford; A. I. Wilcox, Wilcox, Pa.; B. N. Hurd, Titusville; Manley Crosby, Corry. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each. The road is not to exceed fifteen miles in length and is to be a three foot guage, the same as the present narrow-guage roads centering in this city.

A BIG COMPANY.

The State authorities have granted a charter to the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, for the manufacture of iron and steel and mining purposes. The corporation will be one of the largest in the State. The capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $50 each. The operations will be carried on in Fayette county, but the office will be located at Philadelphia. A. W. Leisenring of Mauch Chunk, is Treasurer, and among the heavy stockholders are John Leisenring, Mauch Chunk; E. K. Hyndman, Connellsville; Jno. C. Bullitt, Philadelphia; Samuel Dickson, Philadelphia; G. W. Mullen, Philadelphia; L. S. Bent and Henry McCormick, Harrisburg; A. B. De Saulles, Dunbar; Edward Livingston, New York; Theo. P. Farrell, Philadelphia; Chas. Albright and Wm. Lilly, Mauch Chunk. The Directors are John Leisenring, F. A. Potts, Samuel Dickson, John S. Wentz, E. B. Leisenring, E. K. Hyndman, Mahlon S. Kemmerer, Henry McCormick and Daniel Bertsch.

FIRE AT PETROLIA.

A destructive fire occurred at Petrolia, Butler county, on Saturday. The fire broke out in the Monitor House, and despite every exertion the Monitor House, the Austin House, Dewey's building, Mapes Bros.' grocery and the depot were soon reduced to ashes. The loss will aggregate eighteen thousand dollars. There is only about five thousand insurance. The proprietors of the Monitor House had their insurance policies cancelled last week, preferring the chances to the extortionate rates.

MARSHAL KERNS,

And His Retention in Office by Senator Wallace.

A Remarkable Alliance Between Cameron and Wallace.

[Washington Special to the New York Sun.]

The Senate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the reappointment of James Kerns to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Kerns was confirmed in spite of the opposition of Speaker Randall, and in the face of evidence before the Senate that he had repeatedly prostituted his official position to carry the elections in Philadelphia for the Republican party. The evidence taken by the Select Committee to investigate the elections of 1878, of which Senator Wallace is Chairman, showed that the deputy marshals appointed by Kerns for election duty were paid strikers of the Cameron organization. These deputies arrested Democratic voters at the polls without warrants, detained them on trumped up charges until after the polls were closed, and never attempted to bring the arrested parties to trial. Senator Wallace was fully cognizant of the character of Kerns, and had the proofs in his possession of Kern's violations of law. Moreover, Mr. Wallace had it in his power to defeat the Marshal's confirmation. Instead of so doing he gave his assent to the confirmation. It is believed that Wallace agreed to Kern's confirmation as part of an understanding between himself and Don Cameron to reject the nomination of Dr. Sherwood, appointed to be the Supervisor of Census. Sherwood was nominated at Speaker Randall's suggestion.

THE CAMERON-WALLACE ALLIANCE.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The confirmation of United States Marshal Kerns by a Democratic Senate, without division or debate, must indicate that the Democrats don't specially object to seven or eight hundred rounder Deputy Marshals at a Philadelphia election, or that Marshal Kerns has repented of such abuse of his powers as Senator Wallace's committee developed, and won't do it again. Whatever may be given out as the ostensible purpose in confirming Marshal Kerns, the real solution doubtless is in the facts that any other successor would be as rabidly partisan as Kerns has been, and that in playing the gem game of politics in the Senate the Kerns block just happened to drop into its proper place as the puzzle was solved. Both Wallace and Cameron are skirmishing for position in the great battle soon to be fought in Pennsylvania, and the Census Bureau is to furnish a large army of officials who can be made specially useful in local political operations. Wallace has the Senate; Cameron has the President, and as Cameron can't swallow the Senate with Wallace's boots in his face, and Wallace can't gulp down the President with Cameron as the first course, there has been an appeal to diplomacy. The door was thus opened for Marshal Kerns, and he has quietly slipped in with good promises to the Democrats and significant winks to Cameron, and the census of 1880 will be a divide between the Republicans and the Democrats. Kerns has been lucky again, and luck is as good as anything else, and better than some things, when it carries its man through.

WHY DID WALLACE ASK KERNS' CONFIRMATION.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

The Senate has confirmed James N. Kerns, reappointed Marshal of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; and the question is how the consent of the Democratic Senators was secured to the retention in office of a man who has been proved to have used all the power of his place against the Democrats of Philadelphia, and to have appointed as his deputies at elections men of the lowest character, who scrupled at no fraud. The Democratic Senators assented, we may assume, because Senator Wallace asked them to do so. And why did Senator Wallace, who discovered the iniquity of Kerns and denounced it so freely, ask his confirmation?

We want to know. The Democracy of Pennsylvania want to know. The fact gives color to the suspicion that Senators Wallace and Cameron have formed a copartnership for the division of the spoils. But a compact which keeps such men as Kerns in office is one which the Pennsylvania Democracy will not approve. We do not believe they will sanction any arrangement between the Democratic and Republican Senators of the State made for the purpose of grinding their individual axes. And so we ask for information about this Kerns confirmation; how it was secured and what was the *quid pro quo*? It looks bad.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

E. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STR. HYPOPHOS. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. FELLOWS.

The power of arresting Diseases displayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the Medical Faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public. This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption in the first and second stages—will give great relief and prolong life in the third. It will cure Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Coughs. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular Action and Nervous Force. For the effect produced by **Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites** in Diseases of the Lungs, the inventor is permitted to refer to the Medical Gentlemen of St. John, N. B., whose signatures are attached hereto.

WILLIAM BAYARD, M. D.
EDWIN BAYARD, M. D.
THOMAS WALKER, M. D.
JOHN BERRYMAN, M. D., ED.
DR. JOHNSTONE, L. R. C. S., ED.
GEORGE KEATOR, M. D.
W. H. HARDING, M. R. C. S.
J. D. WHITE, M. D.
T. W. CARRITT, M. D.

I, AARON ALWARD, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of reference, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine. I can also testify to the high therapeutical value of **Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites**, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.

(Great Seal.) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal of Mayoralty, at the City of St. John, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co. **Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle**
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THE MILD POWER CURES!

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HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting...	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache.	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods..	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing.....	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness..	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions.....	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding.	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASH.....	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges.	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH.....	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed....	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms...	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	EFFLEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat.	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions....	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions..... $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and book. 6 00

These Remedies are sent by the case, sing'e vial or box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Humphrey's Specific Manuel on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on pplication.

Nervous Debility,

Vital Weakness and Frostration from overwork rindiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

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Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. se1:MPAW-R

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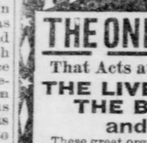

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No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where

WASHINGTON.

The Hoop Iron Question Before the Cabinet.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE AGONY OVER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—John Logan, after butchering the English language and delaying public business in the Senate for four days in succession, has finally exhausted what he styled the "legal aspect of the case" of Fitz John Porter. It was great relief to those who thought his tirade would never end, when at last he sat down, as it were, from sheer exhaustion. But few Senators paid him the respect to occupy their seats, and even spectators in the gallery withdrew in disgust. Tecumseh Sherman, who occupied a seat on the floor, was about the only man who stuck it out. When Logan quit, Matt Carpenter placed a pile of books on David Davis' desk, and from the latter's seat obtained the floor to speak against the bill. He was cut off by an adjournment, but will proceed to-morrow. It is understood that Bayard will speak for the bill after Carpenter closes.

THE HOOP IRON QUESTION.

Hayes' Cabinet discussed the hoop iron question at the meeting this afternoon, but came to no conclusion. Sherman seems inclined to favor the demands of the manufacturers, who insist that imported hoop iron, cut into lengths and with a hole punched in one end, must pay one and a half cent per pound duty. The Attorney General has the subject before him for an opinion, which will likely be submitted at the next Cabinet meeting. The prospects are that the manufacturers will win the day, and that all imported hoop iron will have to pay one cent and a half per pound specific duty.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

Senator Butler's bill for a Territorial government of Alaska will probably not be adopted this session. It is given out that the sub-committe of the Senate Committee on Territories, consisting probably of Butler, Vest and Saunders, will visit Alaska next summer to ascertain the requirements of the people and report to the Senate next winter.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

General Warner of Ohio, formerly from Mercer, Pennsylvania, and Hazelton, Representative from Wisconsin, got into a personal controversy just before adjournment to-day that created a scene of great excitement in the House. It arose from a charge of Hazelton that Warner had expunged from the *Record* the words "hospital pimps," by which he characterized a certain class of pensioners in his speech last night. After the colloquy had fairly opened, Warner replied to an assertion of Hazelton that it was a falsehood, and added that he would "not apply the epithet, "hospital pimp," to him, (Hazelton) because he was never in the army, but close up to the Canadian border during the war. Hazelton said Warner had been shot in the back in the army and had drawn a pension regularly ever since. To this Warner responded, "there was no better evidence of a coward than a man who would stab a soldier in the back. That was the way he (Hazelton) had shot during the war." Both men got excited, and several others tried to take a hand, and the House became very disorderly before Speaker Randall could stop the dispute.

T. H.

[By Associated Press.]

EADS'S JOB NOW TRANSPARENT.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Capt. James B. Eads has returned to Washington, and he is actively securing votes for the passage of his bill incorporating himself as the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company. The bill provides for an appropriation of $200,000, to enable Eads to make a preliminary survey for his ship railway across the Isthmus. When the Eads bill is reported to the House from the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canal, an amendment will be offered, binding the Government to pay six per cent. interest annually on $50,000,000 of Eads's canal railway stock for thirty years. This amendment will not prevent Eads from issuing as many bonds as he sees fit to pay the expenses of the construction of his little ship railway. Eads's job is now fully developed. In what manner the other interoceanic canal speculators propose to commit the Government is not yet apparent.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTRUCTS FOR GRANT.

A private telegram received here to-day from North Carolina announces that the Republicans of the Tenth Congressional district of that State have elected Isaac T. Young and Stewart Ellison as delegates to the Chicago Convention; also that the Republicans of the Fifth district have elected Thomas B. Keogh and J. W. Hardin as delegates. Both conventions instructed their representatives to vote for the nomination of Grant. This makes six out of the ten delegates already chosen from North Carolina who are for Grant, and the remainder of the delegation from the State, except in one district, will probably also be instructed for him.

THE RAYMOND-HILL SCANDAL.

The sensation of the town is the suit entered against Senator Ben Hill for seduction by Miss Jessie Raymond. The Senator stoutly denies his guilt. He says that it is a blackmailing conspiracy, and that he will make it hot for all engaged in it. Mrs. Lockwood, the attorney mentioned in the case says that there is no truth in the reported statememt that her client has written any letter, stating that the suit was entered without her consent and denying the charge. She says that Miss Raymond came to her about four weeks ago for advice, and communicated to her the fact that Hill was the father of her child. She was in great distress, and Mrs. Lockwood says. "I put my hand in my pocket and gave her money, the same as I would any unfortunate. By some means Senator Hill found out that Miss Raymond had called upon me. I was, at all events, visited by Senator Hill's son and his private Secretary, who tried to bulldoze me. They said that Miss Raymond was a black-mailer, and I had better have nothing to do with her. I said to them, "Gentlemen, if you are lawyers you ought to know that to charge a person with black-mail you should have proof." They then left. The next day, when Miss Raymond called upon me I took her into my office and told her that the Courts of the District were very severe upon the crime of perjury; that if she was telling an untruth concerning Senator Hill, I would myself see to it that she was punished under the law, whereupon she took an affidavit to the effect that Senator Hill was intimate with her and that he was the father of her child.

An Atlanta special says: Jennie Raymond, who has sued Senator Hill for seduction, is known here as a woman of loose character, and is accused of blackmail in several cases. Senator Hill's friends have written letters of confidence and will do all in their power to disprove the charge.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES will not only supply the waste going on in the brain, but will enable the mind to endure a greater tax than before. It will impart vigor and promote clear conceptions to the intellect. It will strengthen the nerves and give power to all involuntary as well as voluntary muscles of the body.

THREE EXECUTIONS.

Two in Wisconsin and one in Santa Cruz.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Two executions of murderers took place in this State to-day. Walker Kilgore, twenty-three years of age, was hanged at Mexico for shooting L. D. Wellingham, January 27, 1879, and Joseph Care, at Lebanon, for killing W. H. King, last September. Both were public executions and attended by great crowds of people from the surrounding country. Nothing of special note occurred at either place. Both culprits died easily and their remains were delivered to their friends. Kilgore made a confession, but Care maintained his innocence.

A HANGING AT SANTA CRUZ.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Charles Calby, whose execution was set for two weeks ago and was delayed on account of the non arrival of the necessary documents for the Supreme Court, was hanged to-day at Santa Cruz. He left a written statement asserting he killed Williams in self defense and had been convicted on perjured testimony and made a long rambling speech on the gallows to the same purpose. His demeaner was quiet and unmoved previous to the execution, though his nerve gave signs of breaking down just before the cap was drawn on.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTS.

The Democracy of Clarion County Heard From.

A Strong Feeling Among Democrats For the Old Ticket.

CLARION, PA., March 4, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Your advocacy of the re-nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President, is heartily endorsed by a large majority of the Democracy of Clarion. A deep-seated sense of the great wrong and injustice perpetrated on Tilden and Hendricks and the Democratic party by the Republican managers in 1876, pervades the party here. A desire to right the great wrong as near as possible, by re-nominating our old candidates and seating them, if elected, as they were before, supersedes all other considerations with fully two-thirds of the Democrats of Clarion. The wilful misrepresentation and ridicule of Tilden by the Radical newspapers has strengthened him with the Democratic masses, as it did Jackson. A few of our leaders doubt the expediency of his nomination, assigning as their principal reason that John Kelly is opposed to him. Shall we be dictated to by any one man, or by Tammany, which is the merest faction of the great Democratic party of the United States? If Mr. Kelly is really a Democrat he should cease his yammering, should Mr. Tilden be nominated, and unite heartily in securing his election and the triumph of Democratic principles. Give us Uncle Sammy Tilden, with all his faults, if, indeed, he has any, and we can elect him. His splendid record while Governor of New York proved his statesmanship, and cannot successfully be gainsaid. Many Republicans in this county would support him in preference to Grant. I heard a Republican soldier, who served during the late war, declare yesterday that Grant could not be elected; that for his part he could not vote for him, as he was opposed to a violation of the precedent set by Washington. Other Republicans here have expressed themselves to the same effect. Blaine seems to be the first choice of the Republicans of this county.

The following is the result of interviews with a few of the Democrats of Clarion county on the Presidential question, and shows a decided preference for the old ticket, which is a fair index of the feeling throughout the county:

CLARION BOROUGH.

W. W. Greenland, Prothonotary—"Seymour for President."

P. Graham, County Treasurer—"For the old ticket first, last, and all the time."

W. F. Collier, Sheriff—"I am for Tilden, believing him to be the strongest man."

O. E. Nail, Register and Recorder—"For the old ticket."

W. A. Hindman, District Attorney—"For the nominees."

G. G. Sloan, law student—"Tilden and Hendricks."

Samuel Johnson, merchant—"I am for uncle Sammy Tilden."

N. Tritsch, proprietor Centennial House—"For the old ticket."

Leopold Guth, watchmaker—"I am for Tilden and Hendricks to the end."

John A. Conner, restaurant keeper—"I am for the old ticket, or the nominees of the National Democratic Convention."

W. H. Frampton, attorney—"I am for Tilden and Hendricks. I believe the ticket is as strong to-day as it ever was, and that no better ticket could be nominated."

Dr. A. M. Reid—"For the regular Democratic nominees."

S. A. Bell, clerk—"For the old ticket."

Capt. A. H. Beck, proprietor Jones House—"I am for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, for President, and Hendricks all the time, and for Senator Beck of Kentucky, for Vice President."

D. B. Curll, merchant—"I am for the old ticket first, last and all the time."

C. Kaufman, merchant—"Tilden."

C. J. Schott, pumper—"Tilden."

A. B. Barr, proprietor Loomis House—"There (pointing to portraits of Tilden and Hendricks, which adorn the walls of his office) are my candidates."

F. H. Guth, watchmaker—"My first choice for President is Tilden; second choice Judge David Davis of Illinois."

Ex-State Senator Corbett—"I have no preference for any Democrat for the nomination for President. I believe the Democratic State Convention should send a delegation to the National Convention uninstructed. I am in favor of the nomination of true and tried Democrats for President and Vice President, and the framing of a platform founded on sound Democratic doctrine."

W. W. Barr, attorney—"I am in favor of the nomination of any Democrat who can carry New York and Indiana. Tilden deserves the nomination."

Col. J. B. Knox, attorney—"I have not formed any opinion as to the most available candidate. I am for the best man for President."

Judge James Sweny—"I am for Senator Bayard. I voted for Jackson, and want to vote for another Democrat who advocates the same principles. Of course, I will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, provided they are nominatad without fraud."

G. F. Kribbs, editor *Democrat*—"Horatie Seymour for President."

J. T. Burns, ex-County Commissioner—"I am for Tilden and Hendricks. We elected them before and can do so again."

C. H. Alter, merchant tailor—"Tilden and Hendricks."

W. D. Burns, attorney—"I am for Tilden and Hendricks all the time, believing we could fight a better battle with them in the field than with any other candidates."

G. Elliot Brown, insurance agent—"My first choice for President is Seymour; second choice, Hancock."

T. W. West, editor *Jacksonian*—"For the most available man."

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Rev. Wm. McMichael, Salem township—"I am for any Democrat who can be elected, and believe Tilden can make it."

J. M. Bittenbender, farmer, Monroe township—"I am for any Democrat whom we can elect, and believe Tilden can beat Grant."

Prof. M. Thrasher, Principal Carrier Seminary, Clarion township—"I am for Tilden first, last and always."

R. L. Buzard, lumber merchant, Farmington township—"Put me down for Tilden."

W. D. B.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.* 9

CRIMINAL DOINGS.

Two Brothers Hacked to Pieces by Their Brother-in-Law.

A Jealous Husband Murders His Wife After Finishing Her Paramour.

GRAYSON C. H., VA., March 7.—A horrible murder was committed in Grayson county on Saturday night. It seems that Henry Kite, a farmer of that county, some time since began to live illicitly with his wife's sister. At first the dishonored wife refused to believe the rumors she had received about the affair, but recently the intimacy between the guilty pair became apparent. Finding that her husband's paramour was *enceinte*, the wronged wife sent a letter to her two brothers, living in an adjoining county, asking them to come to take her and her children away.

Her brothers, John and William Gwynn, came late yesteaday evening, while the unfaithful husband was absent from the house. They were immediately shown to a bedroom, and retired for the night, intending to leave with their sister yesterdy morning. About ten o'clock Kite came in. His wife did not tell him of the arrival of her brothers. He soon went to the chamber of his mistress, and, after he had been there about an hour, she told him of the arrival of the two men.

Kite, without saying a word, waited until everybody had gone to sleep, and then he stealthily stole out of the room and went to the woodpile, where he got an ax, which was new and keen-bladed. He then crept in his stocking feet to the room in which his two brothers-in-law were sleeping, and, softly opening the door, went in. The fire was burning dimly, but gave him enough light to complete his bloody work. The two men were sleeping together in a bed near the window. Kite stood over them and sent the ax-blade into the head of William, literally splitting the skull in half, across from the left ear up in under the nose. The whole upper side of the head fell over the side of the bed.

The murdered man gave a gurgling moan, which, with the jar occasioned by the blow, awakened his brother, just as Kite was raising the ax to brain him. The horrified man attempted to rise, and his sudden movement caused Kite to miss his aim, and the blade of the ax came down into the shoulder, sinking deep, and entirely dragging the arm from the shoulder socket. Gwynn gave a piercing shriek and jumped from the bed. Kite again struck him as he was running to the door, the second time laying open his stomach so that the intestines fell on the floor.

The murderer then threw down the ax and fled from the room, being met at the door by the affrighted household. The sight which met their gaze when they entered the room was horrible. One brother lay writhing in death agonies upon the floor, which was red with blood, while a portion of the head of another lay on the floor under the bedstead which contained the mangled trunk. The murderer fled from the house and has not since been heard of. He was tracked for three hundred yards by the bloody tracks made by his boots. The authorities are on his track. The affair causes the wildest excitement.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, W. VA, March 7.—Last night the prisoners in the city prison mutinied, seized the guards, locked them in a cell and sixteen escaped. Patrick Dailey, a prisoner who took no part in the affair was accidentally shot dead by one of the guards. E. W. S.

WHEELING, March 7.—Last evening at nine o'clock about twenty prisoners confined in the Workhouse, mutinied, and attacking the guard, escaped from custody. During the attack several of the prisoners were handling Frank McSherry, one of the guard, pretty roughly and in self defense he pulled a revolver and fired, the ball missing his assailants and striking Patrick Daily, a prisoner who was taking no part in the fight, in the abdomen, killing him instantly. The attacking prisoners escaped unhurt.

A CALL FOR HEMP.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The effort being made in Congress to punish the crime of rape in the District with the death penalty can not for the good of public safety go into effect any too soon. Another shocking outrage, which took place within two miles of the Capital, is reported in to-night's *Star*. It occurred in Alexandria county, Virginia, about two miles or two miles and a half from the Long Bridge. The victim is a young girl, fourteen or fifteen years old, the daughter of Mr. Conkling, living on the Columbian turnpike. Miss Conkling, who is described as a very pretty girl, attends school at the Columbia Schoolhouse, a mile from her father's house. Yesterday afternoon, after leaving school, she started home alone. She took the path through the place of Mr. Graham, her father's neighbor. It was there the outrage was committed. A big, burly negro named Brown, who was evidently out hunting, as he had a gun with him, approached her as she was walking leisurely along the path. He first seized her, and then knocked her down and outraged her most brutally. She was knocked senseless, but screamed for help, crying "murder." The negro accomplished his purpose and fled. Another negro, named Bob Shorter, heard the cries, and, approaching, saw the brute run away. He says it was Brown. The young lady was taken home, and found to be severely injured. This morning she is improving somewhat. A writ for the arrest of Brown has been taken out, and he is being searched for by a party of "vigilants." When found and identified, if captured in Virginia, the law will probably not be resorted to, as they deal summarily with such criminals in that State. Brown is a notoriously bad character.

MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.

CAIRO, ILL., March 7.—A few weeks ago George Kohl, a farm hand in the employ of Fred Whitcamp, Sr., reported that Whitcamp was drowned by falling into the Mississippi river. This statement was at first believed, but later suspicions led to an investigation, which resulted in the arrest of Kohl, who to-day confessed that he, assisted by Whitcamp's wife, had murdered him. The body was found buried in the rear of the stable on the premises. Mrs. Whitcamp was arrested to-day.

TWICE A MURDERER.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—A dispatch from Eminence, Ky., says that Wess Tolls, colored, who last summer shot and killed a man named Bryant for being too intimate with his wife, and who was acquitted at the trial, returned to Smithfield yesterday, and, meeting his wife, cut her throat from ear to ear, killing her instantly.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Daniel Anderson was arrested yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Hatte, Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Weeks daughter at Waynesville, Ohio, last August. Mrs. Hatte was the divorced wife of Anderson. Willie Anderson, the son of Mrs. Hatte and Daniel Anderson, was living in the house and was there several days while the dead bodies were lying in the room before the murder was discovered. He then came to Cincinnati, where his father was employed, and when he found he was to be arrested killed himself. Anderson was suspected at the time, was arrested and discharged upon proof of an *alibi*. It is now claimed that proof has been obtained that he left there at night, went to Waynesville, committed the murder and returned before daylight and that his son only had a guilty knowledge of the crime. Anderson waived an examination and was taken to the Lebanon jail.

OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Late last night when August Fiegner and betrothed were passing the Lake Shore Park they were assaulted by four unknown men, who felled Feigner and dragged his companion under the railway trestle work. Feigner heard her screams and he ran for assistance, but her cries we were soon hushed. Search by the police failed to discoverd the girl and it is thought she was outraged and thrown into the lake over the breakwater.

DESPERADO LYNCHED.

ATLANTA, GA., March 7.—The details of a horrible lynching in Wilkes county reached here to-day. John Turner, who had fled there from Carolina to escape punishment for murder, continued his desperate career, and had various difficulties. He attempted to outrage the daughter of John Coxwell, a prominent citizen, who came to the girl's rescue, and shot Turner and stabbed him several times. Turner then left the county, but returned as soon as he recovered, and continued his wicked deeds. He openly defied the officers and went armed to the teeth. A few days ago he disappeared, and everybody hoped he had voluntarily left the county. Yesterday some farmers found his body in a ditch with thirty-seven bullet holes in it. Near by were the traces of an execution by an infuriated mob. The county is in great excitement over the event.

POMEROY'S CROWD.

Stephen B. Dillaye Nominated for President, and B. J. Chalmers for Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The National Greenback-Labor Convention met in Masonic Hall, at noon, and was called to order by Hugo Pryor of Ohio, Secretary of the National Executive Committee. Twenty States were represented by about 250 delegates. Lafayette Chisler of New Hampshire, was made temporary Chairman. The Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock but the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report Mr. Talbot of Missouri, and Hugo Pryor of Ohio, addressed the Convertion by invitation.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported 212 delegates present from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Arkansas, West Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado and New York.

POMEROY SPEAKS.

A Committee on permanent organization was appointed, and during the absence of the committee, M. M. Pomeroy addressed the Convention, and letters were read from Mary Dana Shindler of Texas, and from Britton A. Hill, St. Louis, advising the Convention to adjourn to Chicago and unite with the Convention to be held there in June.

Pomeroy brought on the platform a finely executed painting in oil of the American flag, across the stripes of which was painted a large *fac simile* of a one dollar greenback note pierced by a bayonet. This brought the convention to its feet, and there was the most boisterous cheering and waving of hats for several minutes. When order was restored Pomeroy spoke, and gave the history and origin of the greenback, the work it performed during the war, and told how, since then, it had been destroyed in the interest of the bondholders, and wrought impoverishment to the masses of the people. He also gave the origin and growth of the Greenback party, especially the progress of this wing of the party, which now has over 8,000 regularly chartered and organized clubs in active existence. He had issued charters to these clubs, and done a great deal of work in organizing the party, but now he must resign his position as organizer and turn the work over to others. He did not mean by this that he withdrew from the party, or that he would lessen his exertions in behalf of the cause, but he had given the most of his time and considerable money to bring about the present results, and he must now turn his attention to replenishing his purse and improving his material condition. He urged them to prosecute the work before them vigorously; to place only active and earnest men in position in the clubs, and to nominate candidates who would carry their banner, if not to victory, to a place well to the front. He was loudly applauded. The Convention then voted thanks to Pomeroy, Hugo Pryor, Dennis Kearney, and to Representative Weaver and other Greenback Congressmen.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

J. S. Hally, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Ralph E. Hoyt, South Bend, Indiana, for President, seven Vice Presidents, and Geo. W. Brewster, of Iowa, Secretary, with two assistants. The report was adopted.

Mr. Hoyt, on being escorted to the chair, made a brief speech, in which he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred. He referred to President Hayes as the political thief of Ohio, who holds his office by virtue of grand larceny, and closed by urging harmonious and dignified action on the part of the Convention.

DETERMINED TO GO IT ALONE.

A Committee on Resolutions and one to receive all the letters, communications and documents were appointed. Mr. London of Missouri, representing twenty-three greenback editors, delegates to the Convention, desired read a resolution opposing all division and scisms in the party, and recommending an adjournment of this Convention to Chicago June 9, that a conference with the National Greenback Labor Convention, which assembles there on that day may be invited with a view of uniting the whole party in one convention. This met with determined opposition, some members saying it should go to the Committee on Letters and Communications, while others wished to squelch it at once.

The Chair ruled it could not be read without a suspension of the rules and a motion to that effect was made by Mr. London, which was tabled by a vote of 74 to 39. This matter disposed of, and the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report the Convention went into the election, of a National Greenback Committee.

The Convention reassembled at 7:30 P. M. A National Committe of organization was announced. On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, Patrick Ford, editor of the *Irish World*, was made Chairman. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions read the platform, which was the same as the one adopted last year.

Dr. Chesley of New Hampshire, moved the Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and presented the name of Shipton B. Dillaye of New Hampshire, as nominee for President. A telegram was read stating Mr. Dillaye would not accept the nomination in opposition to the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

The Chair then called for a rising vote on Dr. Chilsey's motion to nominate Mr Dellaye, and that gentleman was chosen nominee of the convention for President by a small majority.

Beckworth of Colorado, placed in nomination for Vice President B. J. Chambers of Texas, and he was chosen almost unanimously. The Convention is still in session at 3:30 A. M.

Among "all the ills that flesh is heir to" none are more provoking than a troublesome cough, and but for that reliable remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, many would be in despair. Price 25 cents.

MELIKOFF REVENGED.

Execution of His Would-Be Slayer.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—An official account of the attempted assassination of General Melikoff has now been furnished. It differs in some respects from reports hitherto given. The attempt was made at a point opposite the Protestant Chapel, the church of the English Embassy. The weapon used was a revolver, and the ball passed through General Melikoff's overcoat, and striking a breastplate which the General wore, glanced aside. His escape was at first considered marvelous, but the fact of his wearing bullet-proof armor sufficiently accounts for it. The assassin is reported to maintain a dumb attitude, and to refuse to answer any interpellations put to him either by action or any other way.

When subjected to examination before the military tribunal, at which General Melikoff presided, the would-be assassin maintained a very bold front, and defiantly bade his captors do their worst. When asked as to his accomplice, he replied: "Every third man in St. Petersburg is my accomplice. There are some of them in this room. General Melikoff, you are surrounded with men who seek your life, and although I failed to-day some of my comrades may succeed to-morrow." The prisoner is a young man of apparently good education, well dressed and of extremely firm and intrepid demeanor. In consequence of an order from the telegraphic censor his name and further particulars relating to him are withheld.

General Melikoff has been summoned by the Revolutionary Committee to abandon his post of Chief of the Supreme Executive Commission within a week.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

VIENNA, March 4.—Indirect accounts from St. Petersburg bear witness to the fact that extraordinary precautions were taken to preserve order in that city during the celebration of the Czar's twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. The soldiers of the garrison who were not needed in the streets were confined in their barracks. Mounted patrols scoured the town. The gas and water works, which had been threatened with destruction, were guarded by an impenetrable cordon of gendarmes, and every public building was protected by soldiers.

EXECUTION OF THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF GEN. MELIKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—Melodit-sky, the Nihilist who attempted to shoot Gen. Melikoff on Wednesday, was brought to-day from the fortress to the place of execution, strapped in a sitting posture on a black vehicle, with his back to the horses. A placard bearing the words "State criminal" was attached to his breast. A company of Cossacks formed the escort. The scaffold was surrounded by infantry, drawn up in a hollow square. On the way to the scaffold, and after reaching it, Melodítsky was quite calm, smiling occasionally. After the sentence had been read, Melodítsky turned and bowed on all sides to the people. Just before he was delivered to the hangman he said a few words to the priest and kissed the cross. The execution took place in the presence of an immense concourse. The body remained hanging twenty minutes. The police arrested seven men in the crowd having the appearance of students. They were taken to the fortress under a strong escort.

MELODITSKY'S EXAMINATION.

Melodítsky, when arrested, behaved in such a manner as to suggest mental derangement, but a surgeon has pronounced him sane. When before General Zuroff, the Prefect of Police, for a preliminary examination, he made a declaration regarding his arrest last year and escape from Jusk, etc. He said he was a native of Minsk, thirty years old, and became a convert from Judaism because it was impossible for a Jew to live in St. Petersburg. General Melikoff Wednesday evening ordered a court martial on Thursday morning, and the trial began at eleven o'clock that day. The prisoner was insolent in language and demeanor. He refused to stand up, or take any part in the proceedings, saying he had nothing to add to what he had already told. He said to General Zuroff that he did not want to be troubled, and wanted the matter finished. Depositions were then read, and the prisoner was withdrawn while the Court deliberated. He was brought back at one o'clock, when judgment was pronounced.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN AND AROUND ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON March 7.—Letters from St. Petersburg dated the 3d inst. illustrate the condition of affairs there, by an extract from a diary from a correspondent covering the past few days. He says a military attache of the French Embassy was dragged before the Chief of Police for looking too attentively at the fortress. The correspondent called on a friend early in the evening, but was refused admission by the *dvorniks* (hall porter.) The next day he had a similar experience at another friends residence. The only reason given by the porters for his non-admission was that the correspondent did not live there, and so could not go in. The correspondent says: "Within the limits of my own street which last night was illuminated at every window by command of the police, I witnessed three quarrels with *dvorniks* who refused to give admission to persons wishing to visit friends or relations. In an adjoining street I saw one arrest for the same reason. On Sunday there was a very violent storm of wind and drifting snow and a few people were out. The Emperor in passing from the Winter Palace to the usual parade at the Rding school was escorted by Cossack, and followed by one of the District Police Masters in a sleigh. Those who saw His Majesty's cortege of course removed their caps. One unfortunate individual whose sight was impeded by a large bashlik over his head, did not doff his head dress. The Police Master noticed this want of respect and shouted to the policeman near by to take him off. The unhappy individual, who through the blinding snow and sleet had failed to notice the Imperial cavalcade, and protested to that effect, was nevertheless dragged off to the police station. The latest instructions to *dvorniks* is they must not sit at their posts. The streets at night present pictures of groups of big drowsy house porters muffled up in their sheepskins leaning against each gateway, carefully nursing large keys, which have turned the locks on the whole town within doors. As each person passes by they arouse themselves, each watching him until he disappears from sight, and passes into the jurisdiction of another watchman."

MOURAVIEFF'S EXPERIENCE.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A dispatch from Paris says Mouravieff's account of the visit of two members of the Revolutionary Committee to him is decidedly dramatic and sensational. He states that this morning, while in bed, his servant brought up the card of a gentleman whom he recognized as an old friend, and he directed he be at once shown up. This was followed by the entrance of two men, evidently partially disguised, who, on entering, locked the door, and presenting weapons, told Mouravieff if he consented to listen quietly to what they had to say they would not harm his person, but if he attempted to ring or call for help they would kill him on the spot and go out as they entered. The Advocate had no choice but to obey, and his visitors proceeded in low, emphatic tones to state the decision of the Committee in reference to Mouravieff's connection with the Hartmann case. Mouravieff says he was astonished to recognize in these men a well known Professor in a prominent Russian educational institution, and a Colonel in the army, who had distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war and been decorated by the Czar himself. He replied to their threats by assuring him that he held his life at no higher rate than they held theirs. If they were ready to risk everything for a bad cause they had espoused, he was equally ready to risk his for the Czar and country. The interview ended by the members of the Committee exacting from him a promise not to reveal the fact of their visit until they had been at least one hour gone from the house. With further warnings of the serious results sure to follow to himself if he persisted in pressing the extradition of Hartmann, they took their departure. Mouravieff, after recovering from the agitation, proceeded to the Palais de Justice, where he gave an account of what had transpired, and left with the Prefect on accurate description of the personal appearance and costumes worn by the visitors.

FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS THREATENED BY NIHILISTS.

PARIS, March 4.—The discussion now raging in this capital and throughout the whole country, of the question of the extradition of Hartmann the Nihilist, who was arrested here at the instance of the Russian Government for alleged connection with the attempt upon the Czar's life at Moscow, is further increased by the reception at the foreign office of a manifesto from the Revolutionary Committee of St. Petersburg strongly protesting against the surrender of Hartmann to the Russian authorities, and warning the officers of the French Government that if they like to take this step they will do it at their own personal peril. The manifesto further recites that nobody who is acquainted with the manner in which real or suspected political offenders are treated in Russia can rationally indulge in the idea that Hartmann, if surrendered, will be tried according to law, and that therefore in case it delivers him up it will be to certain vengeance, and not to justice. It is understood that notwithstanding its outre character the Communists' manifesto will receive due consideration, as the French Government has no desire to act hastily in the matter.

Col. Robert M. Gibson.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

This distinguished gentleman, who has during a generation so ably and effectually served the Democratic party, is now urged to accept an election as Senatorial Delegate from the Forty-second Senatorial District (which comprises Allegheny City and the boroughs and townships down to Sewickley inclusive) to the Democratic State Convention. No man in the district certainly is more worthy of the honor; his eloquent voice has been heard in every campaign pleading for Democratic doctrine, and in aid of the party; and as he has consented, if elected, to go to the Convention, the Democrats who care to see this county properly and ably represented by its best men, should take this matter in hand, and by their earnest efforts see to it that he is elected. DEMOCRAT.

ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED NOW in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled by a Slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, frequently leads to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Better try at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a standard remedy, whose curative properties have been tested and approved by thousands. MWS

Our readers who suffer from *Deafness* should read advertisement of the Garmore Ear Drum Co., Cincinnati, which appears in another column.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane,*** spelled differently but same pronunciation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art: that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humers in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which **new material** is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been **saltvated, and Mercury,** Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1880. }

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 176,215 17
Exchanges	805,747 18

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52	52⅛
Reading	34⅞	35
P., T. & B	19⅝	19⅞
Lehigh Valley	51¾	52
U. Co.'s N. J	160	....
Central Transportation Co	47¾	.....
A. V. R. R. 7:30's	118	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	113¾	.....
Northern Pacific	52⅞	53¼
Do preferred	56¼	56⅝
Lehigh Navigation Co	37⅛	37⅜
Philadelphia & Erie	17⅛	17¾
Northern Central	33	33½
Hestonville	23⅝	24

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Governments weak and lower for 4s, 4½s and 5s. Railroad bonds active but irregular. In State securities Louisiana consols advanced to 50; remainder of list dull. Bar silver 113¾. The Assistant Treasurer accepted $2,000,000 bonds as follows: 6s of 1880, $738,000 at 104 and under, and 5s of 1881, $1,262,000 at 103.44 and under. There was great disappointment at the action of the Secretary, as it was generally believed he would accept at least $5,000,000 bonds.

The stock market was weak in early dealings. Nashville & Chattanooga declined 9 per cent., and balance of the list ⅛ to 3½ per cent., the latter in Pacific Mail. This was followed by an advance of ⅛ to 4 per cent., Nashville & Chattanooga, Pacific Mail and Manhattan Elevated leading in the upward movement. Toward the close there was a renewed depression, and a decline of ⅛ to 4 per cent. took place, Ohios, Pacific Mail and Erie being especially weak. The final sales were at recovery ¼ to 1 per cent. The bears made some offerings of telegraph stocks, on disappointment concerning dividends, the usual quarterly ones being declared without the expected extra ones. The early depression in Pacific Mail was because of a raid based upon the proposed investigation by Congress of the contract recently made with Pacific railways.

The earnings of all western roads continue heavy. Lake Shore gains $125,000 for first week of March. The increase in St. Paul for first week of March was $59,277; Northwestern, $89,700, St. Paul & Sioux City, $9,000; St. Paul & Minneapolis, $4,100. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy earnings for February show an increase of $95,140. The annual report of the New Jersey Central railroad shows net earnings for the year 1879 of $1,371,579.

Sidney Dillon was to-day re-elected President of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Transactions aggregated 430,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 3,100 C., C. & I. C., 4,400 Chesapeake & Ohio, 4,000 Central Arizona, 22,000 Lackawanna, 10,000 Delaware & Hudson, 66,000 Erie, 9,300 St. Joe, 7,500 Houston & Texas, 12,000 Iron Mountain, 14,000 Kansas & Texas, 10,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Lake Erie & Western, 8,000 Little Pittsburgh, 9,000 Michigan Central, 9,000 Northwestern, 16,000 Nashville & Chattanooga, (closing at 111) 8,200 New Jersey Central, 2,500 Northern Pacific, 44,000 Ohios, 6,000 Ontario & Western (closing at 28¼), 45,000 Pacific Mail, 9,400 Reading, 10,000 St. Paul, 3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 3,000 Union Pacific, 34,000 Wabash Pacific and 13,000 Western Union.

Close—Money 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange 484¾; sight exchange 487¾. Produce for the week $7,712,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¼	New 4s coupons	106¼
New 5s coupons	105¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
New 4½s coupons	107¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7¾s	50	Virginia 6s	20
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia 6s new	20
St. Joe	107	Consols	78
Tennessee 6s	36¼	Deferred	108
Tennessee 6s new	32		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	152	St. L. & San F.	44⅜
Panama	182	Do. preferred	58
Fort Wayne	118	First	82
C. & P.	111	C. St. L. & N. O.	40½
Illinois Central	102	Kan. & Tex	44⅛
B. & Q.	143¾	Union Pacific	92¼
C. & A.	106¼	Central Pacific	80¾
Do. preferred	119	N. Pacific	39⅝
N. Y. Central	131¾	Do. preferred	55¾
Harlem	176	Louisville & N.	158
Lake Shore	109¾	Houston & Texas	87
Can. Southern	66¾	W. U. Tel	111¾
Michigan Central	92⅝	A. & P. Tel	45½
Erie	44⅜	Pacific Mail	54⅞
Do. preferred	70⅛	Little Pittsburgh	10
N. W. C	92⅝	Reading	69¾
Do. preferred	106¾	Adams Ex	112
St. Paul	81	Fargo Ex	108
Do. preferred	104	American Ex	57½
St. P. & Min	55	U. S. Express	48¼
St. P. & S. City	43¾	Quicksilver	21⅜
Do. preferred	79½	Do. preferred	69
Del. & Lack	92¼	Leadville	3¼
Morris & Essex	78	Central Pac. b'ds	112
N. J. Central	87	Union Firsts	112¾
Del. & Hudson	83¾	Land Grants	113
O. & M	37¼	Sinking Funds	113½
Do. preferred	72	Lehigh Wilkes	113
Chesapeake & O	22¼	St. P. & S. C. First	....
Mobile & O	22	C. C. & I. C. sec'ds	....
C. & O	7⅝	Erie seconds	90⅞
C. C. & I. C	17¼	Central Arizona	9
B. C. R. & N	66	Caribou	38½
A. & T. H	23¼	Excelsior	....
Do preferred	64	Homestake	....
W. St. L. & P	44⅞	Ontario	....
Stanford	68½	Standard	29
H. & St. Joe	38⅞	Lake Erie Western	34
Do. preferred	72¼	L., N., A. & C	97
Iron Mountain	60½		

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.

Alpha	8½	Bechtel	2
Alta	3½	Boston Con	1¼
Belcher	9⅝	Bulwer	8¾
Best & Belcher	10	Golden Terra	....
Bullion	4⅝	South Bulwer	1¾
California	3½	Lady Wash'ton	....
Chollar	5½	Black Hawk	13-16
Cons Virginia	3½	Giant Old Abe	....
Crown Point	2½	Silver King	7
Eureka Cons	15½	Real del Monto	....
Exchequer	3	Wales	....
Gould & Curry	5½	Tiger	....
Grand Prize	1⅝	Leviathan	3-32
Hale & Norcross	5⅞	Caledonia	1¼
Julia Cons	1¼	Fairfax	....
Justice	1⅝	Leeds	⅛
Mexican	14⅞	McClinton	21-32
Northern Belle	16⅝	North Belle Isle	13-32
Ophir	17¾	Tiptop	42
Overman	5	Belvedere	34
Raymond & Ely	15-16	Navajo	5-16
Savage	5⅝	Caledonia, B. H.	....
Sierra Nevada	21¼	Dudley	11-16
Union Con	....	Maryland Con	....
Yellow Jacket	8¾	Maybell	⅛
Bodie	8½	Manhattan	1¼
Chollar Potasi	4½	Goodshow	⅛
Imperial	19-32	Hillside	1¼
Martin, White	⅜	Jackson	2¾
Mono	7½	Syndicate N. S.	1¼
Independence	1½	Leopard	....
Con Pacific	3½	Tuscarora	....
Mammoth	1⅞	Silver Hill	13-16
Belle Isle	1¼	Kossuth	....
Flora	2½	Trojan	....
North Bonanza	7-16	Original Keystone	1⅛
Argenta	21-32	South Noonday	....
Noonday	3	Leeds	....

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	249½	Quincy	38
Copper Falls	13	Ridge	7½
Franklin	22	Madison	....
Pewabee	62¼		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 10.—Consols for money, 97 13-16; account, 98. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 105½; Pennsylvania Central, 85½; Erie, 47½; do. seconds, 93; Reading, 36¼. United States bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 110¾; 4s, 109¼.

Refined petroleum, 5⅝d.

Turpentine, 42s@42s 6d.

PARIS, March 10.—Rentes, 82f 82½c.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Refined petroleum, 18¾f.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Cotton dull and easier at 7 7-16@7⅜d; sales 6,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 4,800 bales.

Beef—Prime mess 77s.

Lard, 39s 6d.

Fine American cheese 70s.

Turpentine 41s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says the weather has been reasonable. Considerable area of spring grain has been sown early, and favorable seed time seems likely to be secured. Autumn sown wheat presents generally satisfactory appearance, as also do pastures. Offerings of home grown wheat at country markets were generally scanty, farmers having been occupied with field work. Demand for fine wheat for sowing has recently been pretty active in provinces, but in London reserve is shown by millers restricted sales. Last week's opening prices were barely maintained. Arrivals of English wheat in Mark Lane has been moderate and the condition has not much improved. Imports of foreign, however, were fairly liberal. Opinions relative to course of prices in immediate future are pretty equally divided, chief interest centering upon America. Business has been small and though wheat was only quoted at six pence cheaper last Monday greater reduction has since been necessary to effect sales of any large quantity. The depression was caused by abstention of millers rather than by pressure of foreign supplies. Maize, in consequence of scarcity, fairly maintained the advance, but the future course of prices depends upon the magnitude of American shipments. Arrivals at the ports of call have been small. Buyers are holding off in expectation of a better selection for fleet now due, but owing to the extreme firmness of holders full prices were paid where sales occurred. The few arrivals of maize were quickly sold at 28s@28s 3d. Very little business was done in wheat for arrival despite the more accommodating disposition of American holders. Australian was pretty freely offered at reasonable prices. Maize was in very limited demand and unaltered in price. Sales of English wheat last week 29,530 quarters at 44s 7d per quarter, against 44,491 quarters at 39c 1d per quarter for the corresponding week of last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending February 28th were 776,134 cwts of wheat and 147,678 cwts flour

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880. }

The mild weather continues, and while it is beneficial to most branches of trade it has a discouraging effect on the country produce market. Taken as a whole trade has been moderately active during the past few days.

Groceries continue in good demand. Coffees steady and sugars stronger, with an upward tendency in prices. New Orleans molasses is firm. All other articles in this line find ready sale at the usual prices.

The impassable country roads is still a drawback to the grain market as well as to the country produce market. Wheat has been scarce ever since the roads have been in a bad condition. A decline of four cents has been made within the past few days, partly caused by the advices of weak markets East and West. Corn is also weaker, while oats and barley hold their own.

Flour is weaker and will likely decline in price within the next twenty-four hours.

Provisions unchanged.

Country produte and dairy products are rather dull under the influence of the weather. Butter, which has dropped considerably in price of late, on account of an oversupply, was stronger and higher to-day. Sweet, fresh-made and well flavored butter sold freely at the prices noted. The outlook for increased strength is favorable. Eggs were a little stronger to-day, and although 12 cents was stated to be the ruling price, sales were made in some instances at 11 cents. Cheese is without notable change. There is a limited and quiet demand for the best grades of Ohio factory, with a very slender stock to select from. Medium grades are rather draggy at unchanged prices. Choice Switzer is scarce and in steady inquiry. For all other articles in this line there is nothing new to note.

Canned goods, foreign fruits, fish, feathers and wooden ware are in fair request at the prices noted.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 50; choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ℔ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 55@1 60; medium, $1 40@1 50; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER — Creamery, 33@35c; choice roll, 30@33c; solid packed, 21@23c; common to medium, 13@18c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ℔ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00@3 50 per bush; $10 00@11 00 per barrel.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14@14½c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14½@14¾c at wholesale; Limberger, 13@14c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ℔ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ℔ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 12c; in cases, 12c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@50c; ℔ bushel; peachblows, 50@55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ℔ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 50@3 75.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 55@60c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 90@5 00 ℔ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	*Per lb.*
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	18½@20½
In bulk	17½@18½
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @29
Sugars.	
Standard A	9⅝@
Prairie B	9 @ 9¼
Ex. C	8¾@
Refined yel	8 @ 8¾
New Orleans	8¼@ 8¾
Granulated	10 @10¾
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	10¾
Cut loaf	10½
Syrups.	
Choice maple liv'd	42
Prime "	40
Choice sugar syrup	40
Prime "	38
Good "	35
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice "	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15¾@16
Nutmegs	90 @95
Starch.	
Gloss	5½@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@1 00
Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Imperial	35c@ 80
Japan	30c@ 75
Oolong	28c@ 80
Souchong	25c@ 75
Manufactured Tobacco	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@55
do do mahog'y	45@55
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@48
Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@50
Fine Cut	34@44
Cut and dry	24@32
Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58
Strictly prime	55
Prime	53
Centrifugal	50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¾
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6¼
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full wht	13
Stearine ℔ set	11
Mould ℔ set	11
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Carolina	7¾@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 55
Extra, " "	1 65
Dairy, " "	1 75

Provisions.

	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	9½
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10
Extra S. C. shoulders	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	8¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11
Do. knuckles and rounds	13
Do. all flats	10
Beef tongues ℔ dozen	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	5½
Do. short rib sides	8
Do. clear sides	8¾
Mess pork, ℔ bbl	13 50
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	13 50
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8¾
Do. do. in half bbls	8¾
Do. do. in buckets	9¼
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10¾
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Wood enware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 90; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ℔ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ℔ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ℔ case, $7 50@8; Oranges ℔ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $7 25; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ℔ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ℔ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ℔ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 50; corn, do, $1 30@2 10.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75 No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 7 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ℔ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ℔ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ℔ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ℔ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ℔ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador her ring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 50; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ℔ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ℔ lb, 53@58c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1880. }

The oil market continues to run along with low prices ruling and a reasonable amount of transactions. Opened to-day at 85⅝c, advanced to 86¼c, then to 86¾ and 87½, and closed at 86¾c bid. Total sales and resales, 125,000 barrels; shipments, 28,341 barrels; charters, 27,700 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, March 10.—Market opened at 86½c bid for old; closed at 86¼c bid for old.

PARKER, March 10.—Market opened at 86¼c offered for old; closed offered at 86¼c bid for old.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Charters, 14,000 barrels R. P. Petroleum quiet; refined 7¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Market quiet; S. W., 7¾@7¾c.

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—Market opened at 86½c; highest 87¼c; iowest 85¾c; closing at 86¾c; shipments 28,300 barrels; charters 27,700 barrels; transactions 295,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—MARCH 10. —Cotton dull; 13¼@13¾c; futures weak. Flour dull and lower; receipts 8,500 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 60@5 10; common to good $5 20@5 65; good to choice $5 75@8 00; white wheat extra $5 85@6 50; extra Ohio $5 75@7 50; St. Louis, $5 50@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 75. Wheat unsettled; receipts, 59,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 43; ungraded red $1 40@1 45; No. 3 $1 40; No. 2 $1 44½@1 46; ungraded white $1 40@1 41½; No. 2 white $1 40½@1 41; No. 1 do sales of 152,000 bushels at $1 42@1 43; No. 2 red March, sales 136,000 bushels at $1 44¼@1 45¾; May, sales 232,000 bushels at $1 42½@1 44½. Rye dull. Corn steady; receipts, 90,000 bushels; ungraded 59¼@61c; No. 3, 59¼c; steamer 60@60½c; No. 2 new 61c; do, old 61¼c; No. 2 March 57c; April, 54½@54¾c; May 52½c. Oats heavy; receipts 26,000 bushels; western mixed 47¾@48¾c; white western 47½@49c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet ond steady; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c. Molasses firm. Rice in fair demand. Petroleum dull; United 86¼c; refined 7¾c asked; crude 6¼@7¾c; Tallow quiet and steady at 6⅜@6½c. Rosin nominally unchanged. Turpentine higher at 49½c. Eggs firm. Pork dull; old mess $11 62½; new $12 37½@12 50 Beef nominal and unchanged. Cutmeats quiet and unchanged. Lard—Prime steam 7.52½c; new 7.60@7.62½c. Butter dull; western 15@28c. Cheese steady; western 11@14½. Whisky steady at $1 10.

Leather steady; hemlock sole 25@27c.

Wool dull; domestic fleece 48@60c, pulled 33@62c; unwashed 18@42c; Texas 21@40c.

Metals—Manufatured copper quiet; new sheating $32 00; ingot lake $23 75@24 00. Pig iron dull. Scotch $31 00@34 00. American $18 00@40 00. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $5 30@5 40; clinch $6 80@7 90.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 10.—Flour lower and dull; western superfine $4 50@5 00; do extra $5 50@6 00; do family $6 50@7 00. Wheat—Western lower for spot; futures steady; No. 2 western winter red spot and March $1 42; April and May $1 42⅞@1 43; June $1 37¼@1 37¾; July $1 26@1 26½. Corn—Western steady and firm; western mixed spot 55½c; March 54¼@54⅝c; April 53¼@53¾c; May 52¾@52¾c; steamer 53c. Oats steady and easier; western white 47@48c; do mixed 45c; Pennsylvania 47@48c. Rye dull at 93@96c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $16 00@17 00. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13 25@13 50. Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders $4 75; clear rib sides $6 75; do packed $5 25@7 50. Bacon—Shoulders $5 75; clear rib sides $8 00. Hams 10@12c. Lard 8½c. Butter firm; prime to choice western packed 20@26c; roll 20@25c. Eggs firm at 11c. Petroleum dull; crude nominal; refined 7¾c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 14@15½c. Sugar—A soft 9⅜c. Whisky dull at $1 10½@1 11. Freights to Liverpool per steamer firmer; cotton 3-16@¼d; flour 1s 9d@2; grain 5@5½d. Receipts—Flour, 2,667 barrels; wheat, 43,150 bushels; corn, 843,000 bushels; oats, 2,335 bushels; rye, 2,155 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 28,300 bushels; corn none. Sales—Wheat, 385,230 bushels; corn, 156,800 bushels.

CHICAGO—MARCH 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but generally higher, closing strong: No. 2 red winter $1 20; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 2⅜@1 21 cash; $1 21 March; $1 19¾@1 19⅝ April; $1 20½ May; No. 3 $1 07½@1 08; rejected 90c. Corn active and a shade higher; fresh 37c; regular 35¾c cash; 36@36¼c April; 39¾@40c May. Oats steady and firm at 31c cash; 31¼c April; 35¼c May. Rye dull, weak and lower at 71@73c. Barley steady and unchanged at 75c. Pork strong and higher: $11 45@11 50 cash; $11 47½@11 50 April; $11 62½@11 65 May. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher at 7.05@7.09½c cash; 7.10@7.12½c April; 7.20@7.22½c May. Bulkmeats irregular at $4 00, $6 60@6 70. Whisky dull and lower at $1 06. Timothy seed steady and firm at $2 55@2 62. Dressed hogs dull and nominal. Flaxseed in good demand at full prices; $1 65. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 284,000 bushels; oats, 35,000 bushels; rye, 3,500 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 261,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels; rye, 1,400 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active and a shade higher; $1 19¼ April; $1 20¾ May. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher, and advanced ¼c. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork stronger and advanced 2½c. Lard stronger and advanced 2½c

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 10.—Flour dull; Minnesota extra medium $6 00; choice $6 50; good $6 25; fancy $6 62½@6 75; Minnesota patent process $8 00. Rye flour steady at $5 00. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 red, elevator, $1 41¾; No. 2 March $1 41¾ bid, $1 41¾ asked; April $1 42¾ bid, $1 43 asked; June $1 39½ bid. Corn dull; yellow western on track 55@55½c; western mixed on track 54@54½c; western rejected 54c; sail mixed March 55c bid, 55¼c asked; April 53½c bid, 53¾c asked; May 52½c bid; 52¾c asked; June 51¾c bid, 52c asked. Oats quiet; western mixed 44¼c; No. 3 white 45¼c; No. 2 47@47¾c. Provisions in fair demand. Mess beef $13 00; mess pork $12 75@13 00. Smoked hams 9½@10c; pickled 7¾@9½c. Lard—Western 7¾@8c; steam 7¾c. Butter steady and in good demand; creamery extra 35@37c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 27@28c; Western Reserve extra 27@28c, good to choice 20@26c. Eggs steady; western 12½@13c. Cheese quiet and steady; creamery 14@14¼c; good 13¼@13¾c. Petroleum dull and nominal; refined 9¾c. Whisky steady at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 92,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments none.

NEW ORLEANS—MARCH 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 13c; low middling 12¾; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 1,568 bales; gross 1,696 bales; exports Great Britain 4,582 bales; continent 5,050 bales; coastwise 1,447 bales; sales 6,500 bales; stock 315,399 bales. Flour quiet; superfine $5 00@5 25; double $5 75@6 00; treble $6 00@6 25; high grades $6 25@6 75. Corn quiet and weak at 56@58c. Oats firmer at 46c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; common to good 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¼@7½c; prime to choice 7¾@8c; yellow clarified 8¼@8¾c. Molasses in good demand; fair 36@38c; common 30@33c; centrifugal 30@42c; prime to choice 42@52c; eastern bottoms 45@53. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6@7¼c. Coffee dull and drooping; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¾@16½c. Cornmeal quiet at $2 50. Hay quiet but firm; prime quoted at $22 00@24 00; choice $24 00@25 00. Pork quiet at $12 75@13 00. Lard steady; refined tierce 7¾c; kegs 8¼c. Bulkmeats quiet and weak; shoulders loose $4 12½; packed $4 37½; clear rib $6 75@7 00; clear $7 00@7 25. Bacon steady; shoulders $5 25@5 37½; clear rib $7 87½; clear $8 12½@8 25. Sugar cured hams dull; canvassed 8½@10c. Whisky dull; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Bran firm $1 00. Sight exchange on New York $1 00 per 1,000 premium; sterling 485.

BOSTON—MARCH 10.—Flour quiet; stock comparatively small; superfine western $5 00@5 25; common extra $5 50@6 25; Wisconsin extra $5 50@6 25; Minnesota do $6 00@7 25; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $6 50@7 00; Illinois and Indiana $6 75@7 25; St. Louis $7 00@7 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota patented process spring wheat $7 60@9 00; winter wheat $7 00@8 50. Corn in good demand and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 51@53c; No. 2 white 49@49½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 47@48c. Rye dull and unchanged. Butter—Choice Western creamery 35@37c; dairy packed 23@26c; ladle packed 20@25c. Eggs—Western 13½@14c Receipts—Flour, 3,100 barrels; corn, 62,000 bushels; wheat, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 1,100 barrels; corn 64,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE — MARCH 10.—Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat opened firm and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 23; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 18; No. 2 $1 16½; March $1 16½; April $1 16¾; May $1 20¾; No. 3, $1 01½; No. 4, 99c; rejected 89c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 37c. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2, 33c. Rye unsettled; No. 1 74c. Barley steady. No. 2 spring 58c. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork dull at $11 12 cash; $11 37 April. Lard—Prime steam 7.00c cash; 7.10 April. Live hogs dull and easier at $4 10@4 25. Dress hogs steady at $4 75@4 80. Receipts—Flour, 600 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 10. — Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour dull and drooping; family $5 95@6 10; fancy quiet and weak at $6 25@6 75. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 29. Corn dull and lower to sell at 41@42c. Oats weaker at 37c. Rye steady at 85c. Barley quiet and firm; extra No. 3 fall 80c. Pork dull and heavy; holders, in order to sell, seem unwilling to make concessions—$11 75. Lard quiet and weak at 7.15c. Bulkmeats quiet and firm at $4 12½, $6 50@6 75. Bacon quiet and steady at $5 00, $7 15@7 50. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

TOLEDO—MARCH 10.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 white Michigan $1 26; No. 2 red winter spot $1 29; April $1 30½; May $1 31¼; June $1 29¾; July $1 14¾; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 30½ Corn firm; high mixed 42¼c; No. 2 spot 42c; May 42¾c; No. 2 white 43¼c; rejected 41¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 37½c. Cloverseed quiet; mammoth $4 40; prime $4 05. Hogs $4 75. Receipts—Wheat 5,000 bushels; corn, 51,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red winter and March $1 30½; April $1 31¼; May $1 32½; June $1 31¾.

OSWEGO—MARCH 10.—Wheat inactive. Corn steady; western mixed 57c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MARCH 10.—Business fairly active and prices firm on all kinds of goods. Cotton goods in steady demand and several makes of 4 yard brown sheetings are advanced ¼c. Prints in steady request and very firm. Manchester and Oriental fancy prints are advanced. Ginghams, lawns and dress goods continue active. Mens wear, woolens in steady demand and firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1880. }

There was a good attendance of buyers at these yards this week, and the market remained firm at prices very little changed from last week. The last evidence of quick sales was that the pens were pretty well cleared every evening. Shipments were not heavy. Reports from the East and West showed that markets at other points were in a good condition. The weather has been quite favorable, but would have been more so had it been colder. Dealers look forward for better prospects.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing.

CATTLE.

Arrivals were light and the market continued active. Prices are only slightly changed since our last report. Market closed firm at the following quotations:

Prime, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 20@5 35
Good, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 75@5 00
Fair, 1,000 lbs to 1,100 lbs	4 25@4 50
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers, 800 to 1,000 lbs	3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 25@3 25

SHEEP.

The supply has been light and demand good. All sold and the market remains firm. We quote:

Extra, 110 lbs to 125 lbs	$6 50@6 65
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	6 10@6 30
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	5 20@5 80
Common, 70 lb to